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## TWO MISSIONARY PRIESTS AT MACKINAC.\*

### II.

MARQUETTE was attacked by dysentery on his homeward voyage, and day after day lay exhausted in his canoe, engaged in prayer and holy meditation. So exhausted and weakened was he by his toil and his disease, which for a year did not sensibly abate, that during the autumn and winter of 1673 and the spring and summer following, he was obliged to remain at the mission of St. Francis Xavier on Green Bay making no attempt to return to Michilimackinac, which he doubtless desired to visit. It was while he was here that he wrote to his superior his account of the voyage. This became of great importance when, as it unfortunately happened, Joilet's official report and map were lost by the overturning of his canoe in the Lachine Rapids just as he was approaching Montreal at the end of his long journey.

This relation of Marquette, together with his journal of the later voyage of which I am about to speak, and some notes concerning him by his superior, Father Dablon, had afterward a strange history. Although one copy of the account of the Mississippi voyage evidently found its way to France and was published in a mutilated form in 1681, another copy of this relation and the journal and notes spoken of, lay entirely unknown in the library of the Jesuit College at Quebec until about 1800. When Canada became an English dominion, the Jesuits as a religious order were condemned and the reception of new members forbidden. The last survivor of them, Father Cazot, before his death about 1800, took the papers and archives which lay in his hands and turned them over for safekeeping until happier times, to the Gray Nuns of the Hotel Dieu, who were not under the ban of the government. These ladies joyfully gave up their charge

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to the Jesuit Fathers who in 1842 re-established the Society in Canada, and in 1852 Marquette's relation and journal and the notes of Father Dablon, were by Dr. Shea brought to light and published.

Father Marquette's health having been partially, to appearance at least, re-established, he received the orders which he solicited to establish the Illinois mission, and on the 25th of October, 1674, he started accompanied by two Frenchmen ("Engages" as these assistants to the missionaries were called) and by a number of Indians, for the great village of the Illinois, which he had found on the previous year on the river of the Illinois, in his journey from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. This time the journey was made down the western shore of Lake Michigan, and Father Marquette walked much of the way upon the shore, taking boat only when rivers or bays were to be crossed.

By the middle of November his malady returned and the winter began, too, to close in around the devoted wanderers. On the 4th of December, 1647, he reached the Chicago river, and about six miles from its mouth, unable on account of his increasing illness to go further, he and his companions built some kind of a rude cabin, and prepared to spend the winter. This was the first settlement upon the stream where now rise the towers of that imperial city, which before the century is over will number a million in-

habitants. Jacques Marquette was undoubtedly the first resident of Chicago, a claim in itself, had he not other greater ones, to the remembrance of posterity. The record of that winter, as told by himself, is a touching proof of the simple piety of this saintly man. In that forlorn and squalid cabin, in ice and snow, living on Indian corn and a very little chance game shot by his faithful French companions, or brought to him by two trappers, who were camping within fifty miles (for he had sent his Indians away to their destination), stricken by a wasting and mortal malady, he thanks God and the Blessed Virgin for their care of him, which had so comfortably housed him, he begins the Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius, he confesses his two companions twice each week, he says the Holy Mass each day, and he regrets only, as he innocently remarks, that he was able to keep Lent only on Fridays and Saturdays. One would have thought that the austere idea of self sacrifice would have been perforce satisfied in this winter encampment.

In March, 1675, after a novena to the Blessed Virgin and in consequence of it, as he at all events devoutly believed, he found himself able to travel, and pushed forward for his proposed mission to the Illinois. By the Indians, at their village of Kaskaskia, he was received, as he says, like an angel from heaven, and during Holy Week he preached the Gospel to the thousands there assembled. Formally he opened a mission to be

known as that of the Immaculate Conception, and promised them that some black-robed priest should be sent to take charge of and prosecute his work.

But his strength was failing fast, he felt himself that his sickness was mortal, and he bade therefore his Indian friends a sad good-bye and started for his loved mission at Michilimackinac, there to make arrangements for his successor at the mission among the Illinois and then, as he hoped, to die in the arms of his brethren.

From information afforded him by the Indians whom he had visited he had come to know of another route to the north, a way, afterward the favorite one of LaSalle in his many journeys. It was by the way of the Kankakee branch of the Illinois, and a portage thence to the St. Joseph river, flowing into Lake Michigan on its eastern shore at the present site of the town of that name.

As the party, Marquette and his two faithful companions, made their way along this shore, the good Father's strength utterly failed. He lay in his boat, reciting his breviary, and his companions were obliged to lift him ashore when they made their nightly encampment. At last when they approached the promontory now known as the Sleeping Bear, where stands the present city of Ludington, he could go no farther. Carried ashore by his companions he confessed them both; in contrition and penitence he made his own confession in writing,

begging that it should be taken to his brethren, and with the names of Jesus, Mary and Joseph upon his lips, thanking God that he was allowed to die a member of the Society of Jesus and a missionary of Christ, this sweet, heroic soul passed to its reward. His companions buried him on the spot where he died, and raised a cross above the grave and then kept on their saddened way to Michilimackinac.

But says the Jesuit relation of 1677:

"God did not choose to suffer so precious a deposit to remain unhonored and forgotten amid the woods. The Kiskakon Indians who for the last ten years have publicly professed Christianity, in which they were first instructed by Father Marquette, when stationed at La Pointe du Saint Esprit at the extremity of Lake Superior, were hunting last winter on the banks of Lake Illinois. As they were returning early in spring, they resolved to pass by the tomb of their good Father, whom they tenderly loved, and God even gave them the thought of taking his remains and bringing them to our church at the mission of St. Ignatius, at Michilimackinac, where they reside.

"They accordingly repaired to the spot, and, after some deliberation, they resolved to proceed with their father, as they usually do with those whom they respect. They opened the grave, divested the body, and though the flesh and intestines were all dried up, they found it whole, the skin being in no way injured. This did not prevent their dissecting it,

according to custom. They washed the bones and dried them in the sun. Then putting them neatly in a box of birch bark they set out to bear them to the house of St. Ignatius. The convoy consisted of nearly thirty canoes, in excellent order, including even a good number of Iroquis, who had joined our Algonquins, to honor the ceremony. As they approached our house, Father Nouvel, who is Superior, went to meet them with Father Pierson, accompanied by all the French and Indians of the place. Having caused the convoy to stop, he made the ordinary interrogations to verify the fact that the body which they bore was really Father Marquette's. Then, before landing, he intoned the 'De Profundis' in sight of the thirty canoes still on the water, and of all the people on the shores. After this the body was carried to the church, observing all that the ritual prescribes for such ceremonies. It remained exposed under a pall stretched as if over a coffin all that day, which was Pentecost Monday, the 8th of June (1677). The next day, when all the funeral honors had been paid it, it was deposited in a little vault in the middle of the church, where he reposes as the guardian angel of our Ottawa Missions. The Indians often come to pray on his tomb."

So, in the flower of his manhood, thirty-eight years old, died, and with such simple and yet touching ceremonies, was finally buried, Father Jacques Marquette. For a century

afterwards the voyageurs on Lake Michigan, in storm and peril, besought what they believed to be his saintly intercession.

But the exact site of his grave was not known for nearly two hundred years, for when the mission was temporarily abandoned in 1706, the church where reposed his body was burned.

More than a hundred years later we have a glimpse of Father Richard looking for its site and the grave of a great priest, and, half a century later still, in 1877, Father Jucker, then the priest in charge of the church at Point St. Ignace, to the general satisfaction of the historical scholars who investigated the matter, identified not only this site, but found some relics of the sainted missionary, which now repose in the chapel of the Marquette College, at Milwaukee; while the grave at St. Ignace is marked by a plain but tasteful monument, to tell to all admirers of devotion and courage, and especially to all who are true sons and daughters of the Church, who may journey thither, that beneath, for two centuries, lay all that was mortal of that most intrepid soldier of the cross, Jacques Marquette.

In the year 1792, perhaps led by the threatening condition of political and ecclesiastical affairs in France, the Superior General of the Sulpician Order, sent from that country to Baltimore in the United States a number of young ecclesiastics to report to the



venerable Bishop Carroll and to receive his orders for the work of the Church in the United States.

The original intention seemed to be that these young men should found such a seminary as the Sulpicians the world over are noted for—for the theological training of priests. But the need was much more urgent, Bishop Carroll thought, for missionary priests, and most of these young men accepted with eagerness at the hand of the bishop the offer of such work. Among them was Gabriel Richard, a young man then of twenty-eight years, born in Santes in France in 1764. Like Father Marquette he came from a highly connected family, and in his case, too, his mother was from a family illustrious in the records of the church. At the age of twenty-five he had entered the Sulpician order.

By Bishop Carroll this young missionary was assigned a territorial jurisdiction of great extent. He was given as Vicar-General the pastoral charge of all the settlements in Illinois, and the missions especially that had been established by the French in that country during the century succeeding Father Marquette's first visit to it.

A few years ago, I had the pleasure of looking through the registers of the old parish churches at Fort Chartres and Kaskaskia on the Mississippi river, and found that many of the entries in the latter years of the century were made by Gabriel Richard.

When a few days ago, I looked

through the registers here, I found again the same familiar hand in at least a hundred entries, reviving in my mind the interest I had long felt in this pioneer priest. For I recognized at once the importance which here as there his duties had assumed in the history of the church of America. There as here he had been sent at once to continue the work of the line of French missions of the older time, in the many settlements of French and Canadians and half breeds and their descendants, who since the English occupation had fallen into sad need of regular pastoral care and to whom that pastoral care to be effective for good, must be by one of their own race and language, and also as at least a no less important office, to begin in this western country the new development and to encourage the new growth of the Catholic Church from roots to strike more deeply than the old French missions could, into the newly born American life and national character.

In 1798, after a labor which became more and more fruitful as the years went on, Father Richard was withdrawn from Illinois, and sent to what seemed the still more important and promising field of Detroit, where the same condition of affairs as at Kaskaskia, but on a larger scale, called for the same kind of an ecclesiastical administrator.

From 1794, when he was but thirty-four years old, until 1832, when he died a true martyr's death at the

age of sixty-eight, Father Richard's home and main work were at Detroit, where he nobly performed the singularly important functions he was called upon in the Providence of God to fulfill.

Not forsaking the French colonists, the descendants of those who accompanied Cadillac to Detroit in 1701, and of those who subsequently came from Canada, and who still formed by far the greater number of his parishioners at the old St. Anne's church, of which his main home work was the pastoral charge, nor forgetting either the Indian Christians, either around Detroit or in the outlying missions far or near, he nevertheless thoroughly recognized, that after all in all this country the controlling tendency of the time was towards the ascendancy and increasing influence and importance of the great English speaking race that had come under God to possess the land; and wasting no time in vain regrets over the more congenial or romantic past, he set his face towards the rising sun, prophesying of and preparing the ground for the glorious destiny he saw for the American church of the future.

But like St. Paul, he was ready to be all things to all men, if haply he might save some, and in the midst of the very different work, to which I shall hereafter more particularly refer, he found time to be the devoted missionary and pastor of the almost abandoned Indians and half-breeds and French voyageurs and traders,

who then lived at Michilimackinac.

In 1706, as I have said, the mission at Michilimackinac was temporarily abandoned. With sad hearts and reluctant hands the Jesuit Fathers, that their chapel might not be desecrated, had themselves burned it and their house, given up their loved labors at Michilimackinac and returned to Quebec. This was because the French commandant at Michilimackinac, Cadillac, had removed to and fortified the present site of Detroit, and most of the Indians who had settled here, led by the material inducements held out by Cadillac, had followed him there. Some remained, however, and more returned, and the mission of Michilimackinac was soon re-established, this time, however on the other side of the straits, now known as Old Mackinaw. Hither had come the saintly Jesuit missionaries Marest, Lamorinie, De Jaunay and Le Franc, laboring zealously and efficiently among the Indians. We catch glimpses of this mission in the pages of Charlevoix's history, but these parish registers here are the best evidence of the labors and success of these devoted men.

But in 1762 Choiseul drove the French Jesuits from their colleges, and surrendered the possessions of France in America to England, and without the magnificent power and energy of the Society of Jesus behind it, the mission at Michilimackinac languished, and although not abandoned, the faithful in its flock were obliged to depend on visits, more or

less frequent, from various missionary priests.

Between 1762, when De Jaunay left Arbo Croche (now Harbor Springs) and Michilimackinac, and 1799, when Richard visited the mission, Gibault, Payet, Ledru, Levadoux, all names illustrious among the post-Jesuit missionaries to the Indians, had, as these registers attest, been here at intervals, and when they came, there thronged here to meet them the Christian men and women, French and Indian, of the settlement, often to be married or to have their children baptized, more often for the supplemental ceremonies, and the blessing of the Church on lay baptisms already administered or marriages already contracted before some civil magistrate.

These parish registers here contain some very curious records during these years, made by lay officials, of baptisms and marriages and sepultures.

In the matter of baptisms, especially, the people, well instructed in the efficacy of lay baptism, in the absence of a priest frequently applied to those best able to keep a record.

Thus, there is one entry (in French which I have translated):

"The thirtieth of August, 1781, was baptized Domitille, legitimate daughter of Mr. Charles Gazelle and Madeline Pascal, his legitimate wife, born the same day at noon.

"JOHN COATES,

"*Notary Public.*"

Immediately below this entry is an-

other still more remarkable. It is in the same handwriting evidently, that of John Coates, the notary public. This entry is in English:

"I certify that according to the due and prescribed order of the Church, at noon, on this day, and at the above place, before divers witnesses, I baptized this child, Charlotte Cleaves.

"(Signed) P. W. SINCLAIR,

"*Lt. Governor and Justice of the Peace.*

"Witnesses: William Grant, John McNamara, D. McRay, George Mel-drum.

"JOHN COATES,

"*Notary Public.*"

This last entry, without date as it is, or the names of the parents, is hardly a sufficient baptismal register to give us much information for these later days, but it is evidently the record of a certificate, insisted upon by the parents and given to them by Major Sinclair, then commander of the post for the English Government.

In the memoirs of Augustus Grignon, published in the Wisconsin Historical Collections, is a passage relating how his mother, who was a daughter of Charles Langlade, who was born in Mackinac in 1729, came with her children all the way in a birch canoe, from Green Bay to Mackinac to have them baptized by Father Payet, who was making a visit here in 1787. These registers confirm this. Six children of Pierre Grignon, from four months to ten years old, were at that time baptized.

On one of these missionary visits, came to Michilimackinac, in 1799, the

subject of this sketch, Father Richard. He found here, we are told, about 700 Christians, and spent, as this register shows, several weeks at least in ministering to their spiritual necessities. From here he went to Georgian Bay and to the Sault Ste. Marie, and then, after an absence of four months, returned to Detroit. The succeeding twenty years of Father Richard's life were marked by an exceedingly great activity; made Vicar-General of Detroit, and given a free hand, he enlarged and improved all the parochial and mission schools; he opened an academy of a very high class for the higher education of women. He also instituted and carried on a seminary for young men, and endeavored to obtain from among its pupils fit candidates for priesthood, of which he had pressing need.

In 1805, in a fire which almost entirely destroyed the city, Father Richard's church and presbytery and schools were burned. But far from discouraging him, the calamity seems but to have reanimated his zeal, and he soon had rebuilt the church and re-established his school—supplying the latter with chemical and astronomical apparatus.

In 1807, believing that the time had fully come, he established a series of English sermons given every Sunday in the Council House of the then newly established Territory of Michigan.

In 1808 and '9 he visited his bishop at Baltimore, and went to the other eastern cities, bringing back with him

a printer, a printing press and a font of old type. This has been said to have been the first printing press west of the Alleghanies. It certainly was the first in Michigan. On this press were printed some devotional books, an edition of the epistles and gospels in French and English, and various educational books. A copy of one of these small books for children called *Journal des Enfants*, printed in French and English on alternate pages, belongs to me. I cannot say much for the typographical execution, but the matter seems to me useful and good. Father Vitali, the priest of this mission, owns and uses on all public services one of the edition of the epistles and gospel referred to, and this also is here.

In 1812 Father Richard imported from Europe, for his church, an organ, the first ever brought to the Northwest.

In 1812 came the English war. Aided by the Indians the English took Detroit, and one of their first acts was to imprison Father Richard, on the ground that he was an instigator and exciter of anti-English feeling. Sent to a guard-house on the other side of the river he used his great influence and experience with the Indians to save the prisoners from torture. On his return to Detroit at the close of the war, he found his flock threatened with famine. Sending away, he procured and distributed provisions and seed; "continuing," as has been said by another, "as long as the scarcity lasted, to be the

living Providence of the destitute."

In the meantime he had not forgotten the poor flock at Michilimackinac. He had sent them once or twice his faithful assistant, Father Dilhet, and at last in 1821, being fifty-seven years old, he again himself braved the hardships of the wilderness to come and visit them.

He went to Arbre Croche also at this time, and was conducted by the Indians at his request to the spot where Father Marquette was first buried. To honor the founder of Mackinac and the discoverer of the Mississippi he raised a wooden cross over the spot, cutting with his knife upon it,

Fr J MARQUETTE

Died here 1st May 1675.

On the following Sunday he celebrated mass on the spot and pronounced an eulogium on the great missionary.

Probably he thought Marquette's remains still lay there, but perhaps not, for apart from the view gained of Richard's visit at this time from these registers, we catch a very interesting glimpse of him, in a letter written by Father Jacker in 1886.

He says that a very honest and intelligent Indian, then living, one Joseph Misatago, told him that in 1821 he met Father Richard lost in the woods back of the present site of St. Ignace where he had gone in search of any traces that might exist of a church where it was said a great priest was buried. Whether, however, Father Richard had associated this

tradition with the final resting place of Marquette is doubtful.

In 1823 the most remarkable episode in the life of this zealous, energetic priest occurred. We have all of us known many Catholic priests who were school teachers, many that were publishers and musicians, and all of them are in some sense missionaries, but except Father Richard I think no one is known who was a congressman. But in 1823 Gabriel Richard by a large majority was elected as a delegate from the territory of Michigan to the National House of Representatives. His appearance in Washington created some sensation, but he was soon a favorite among his colleagues and in the society of the capital.

His appearance at this time has been described by one of his contemporaries: I have not by me the words in which it was done but I know that he is said to have been tall and spare, dignified and ascetic looking, with an intellectual head and piercing black eyes. He was of scrupulous neatness in attire and person.

While in Congress he made at least one important speech.

It was concerning a proposed appropriation for a military road from Detroit to Fort Dearborn and the mouth of the Chicago river, and true to his character as a builder for the future, the sagacious pioneer in the new order of things, as well as the faithful inheritor of the old, he prophesied the future greatness and importance of the settlement upon



this location. But I think we may be sure that of all the official documents which fell under his eye, he found none more interesting than the following petition sent to Congress:

"We, the undersigned chiefs, heads of families and others of the tribe of Ottawas, residing at Arbre Croche, on the east bank of Lake Michigan, take this means to communicate to our father, the President of the United States, our requests and wants. We thank our father and Congress for all the efforts they have made to draw us to civilization and the knowledge of Jesus, redeemer of the red man and the white. Trusting in your paternal goodness we claim liberty of conscience, and beg you to grant us a master or minister of the gospel, belonging to the same society as the members of the Catholic Society of St. Ignatius, formerly established at Michilimackinac and Arbre Croche by Father Marquette, and other missionaries of the order of Jesuits. They resided long years among us. They cultivated a field on our territory to teach us the principles of agriculture and Christianity.

"Since that time we have always desired similar ministers. If you grant us them, we will invite them to live on the same ground formerly occupied by Father Du Jaunay, on the banks of Lake Michigan, near our village of Arbre Croche.

"If you grant this humble request of your faithful children, they will be eternally grateful, and will pray

the Great Spirit to pour forth his blessings on the whites.

"In faith hereof, we have set our names this day, August 12, 1823.

"HAWK,	EAGLE,
FISH,	BEAR,
CATERPILLAR,	STAG,
CRANE,	FLYING FISH."

After Father Richard's election to Congress he came for the third time to Michilimackinac. In August, 1823, as the register here shows, he was among the flock baptizing and marrying and doubtless exhorting, encouraging and confirming, and it is to be presumed, explaining to the inhabitants of this out-of-the-way frontier post, their duties as citizens of the comparatively new-born republic, as well as of the great kingdom not of this world.

With his return to Detroit from this visit his direct personal connection with the mission ends, but he sent thereafter his assistants, Father Badin and Father De Jean, for visitations to his spiritual children here, and since 1830 there has never failed for any considerable time to be a resident missionary priest at Michilimackinac, represented now both by the mission of St. Anne de Michilimackinac on the island itself and by the parish church at Point St. Ignace. But it is the church here, removed from the mainland on the Southern Peninsula, that is technically and accurately in the true succession to the first established mission at Michilimackinac.

Father Richard was like Father Marquette, destined for the sublime

honors of martyrdom, not technically so called, but it would seem as really and truly as though it were the tomahawk or the faggot instead of disease that wrought their death.

In 1832 the Asiatic cholera devastated Detroit. Night and day Father Richard devoted himself to the sick and the dying of his flock. Although almost seventy years old he gave himself no rest, and finally worn out, he succumbed to the dread disease. By his dying bed were the saintly Fenwick, his bishop, and his younger friend and disciple, Frederick Baraga, who became afterward the revered Bishop of Marquette.

He is buried beneath the altar of St. Anne's in Detroit. On the noble facade of the city hall in that city, with that of Father Marquette and of LaSalle and of Cadillac, his statue preserves for Detroit his memory.

It seems to me that it would be a graceful and appropriate thing for some lover of Mackinac, some day to place in the mission church of St. Anne de Michilimackinac, a plain memorial window, commemorating these two heroic figures connected with its history—Jacques Marquette and Gabriel Richard.

EDWARD OSGOOD BROWN.

#### ORIGIN OF "SHERIDAN'S RIDE."

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, though a native of Chester County, Pa. (where he was born March 12th, 1822), made no city or country his permanent abode.

Cincinnati, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, London, Paris, Dusseldorf, Florence and Rome, in turn, charmed him into a brief sojourn amidst their art treasures and their literary celebrities. And yet his biographers tell us that "Read felt more at home in Cincinnati, the scene of his early struggles and triumphs, than in any other city."

Read's birthplace was a modest farm-house, "situated "within the shadows of the blue hills of Uwchlan,"

where he lived until death and financial misfortunes broke up the family circle and left him an orphan and self-dependent at fourteen years of age. The old homestead passed to a stranger, and the boy, "slight and delicate-looking for his age, with curling brown hair and large gray eyes," became a tailor's apprentice in Downingtown, Chester County.

One morning, while a tailor's apprentice, young Read awoke from dreamful sleep in the low-roofed attic of the house of his employer. With charcoal he wrote *Thomas Buchanan Read* upon the walls few eyes have ever seen but his. Then with a small bundle in his hand, "*while his heart*

*felt its wings,"* as he afterward sung in "Withering Leaves," he started upon that pilgrimage across the mountains on foot, and down the Ohio river in a flatboat, which terminated in Cincinnati.

The following is Read's own description of Cincinnati when he saw it for the first time:

"A cloudless day awakes,  
And to the wondrous multitudes on deck  
A glorious city spreads its welcoming arms—  
The Queen metropolis of inland States—  
Which like a mighty heart receives and gives,  
Swelling through all the body of the land  
The pulsing veins of trade."

His professional career began in 1839 in Cincinnati, as a student of sculpture, under Clevenger, whose studio was located upon the southeast corner of Race and Seventh streets. His first work was carving angel-faces upon freestone monuments. At first his home was with Clevenger, and afterwards with his sister, Mrs. Cyrus Garrett, at No. 49 West Eighth street.

Abandoning sculpture, he was soon afterwards enabled, by the help of Mr. Longworth, to devote himself to art and mental culture. In 1841 he removed to Boston, and in 1846 established himself in Philadelphia. In 1847 he published his first volume of poems; in 1848 another; in 1852 another, when the "Closing Scene" first appeared, which evoked from the *North British Review* the encomium that "Read was the most promising of living transatlantic poets," comparing it to the famous "Elegy."

In 1851 Read went to London; returned two years after to Philadelphia; the same year went to Florence, where in 1854 he lost his first wife and daughter, Lily, by cholera. Then he returned to Boston; in 1856 married Miss Harriet Denison Butler and returned to Florence, and in 1858 was again in Philadelphia. There he laid aside his pen—not his brush—for two years, when, one gloomy day and night, his muse returned, and he gave to literature "Drifting." His fourth visit to Italy was terminated by the breaking out of the war for the Union in 1861. Far away in Rome, "under the azure gloom of an Italian sky," he heard the fall of Sumter. The reverberations thrilled his alien heart, and at once he returned to America and to Cincinnati. He wrote war poems, besides completing and publishing "The Wagoner of the Alleghenies." He gave public readings for the benefit of the soldiers. He donned a uniform of the rank of major, and acted as aide-de-camp upon the staff of Gen. Lew Wallace. He remained in Cincinnati three years after the close of the war, and then revisited Rome.

Among Read's paintings, in Cincinnati, may be named portraits of the elder Longworth, General Harrison, Maj. Robert Anderson, Mrs. A. S. Winslow; the "Harp of Erin," purchased by the late Col. R. M. Shoemaker; the "Mother and Son" of Mr. David Sinton; "The Triumph of Freedom," in the possession of Col. A. D. Bullock; "Hero and Leander,"

the property of Eli Kinney; portrait of Col. C. W. Woolley, and one of the accomplished and beautiful Miss Oliva Groesbeck.

Read's last studio was upon the north side of Fourth, just east of Elm street, in Cincinnati. It was there that General Hooker first met the distinguished lady, Miss Groesbeck, who afterwards became his wife.

"Sheridan's Ride" was composed Monday, November 1st, 1864, in the front room of a three-story brick building, yet standing, and now known as No. 49 West Eight street, then occupied by Cyrus Garrett, Esq., brother-in-law of Mr. Read.

The simple story of the composition of the famous ode is this: The evening of that day had been set apart for the Murdoch ovation, which took place at Pike's Opera House. Mr. E. D. Grafton, the eminent artist, had met Garrett upon Fourth street in the morning, and handed him *Harper's Weekly*, containing the picture of "Sheridan's Ride to the Front." After a word of conversation in regard to the illustration, Garrett took the picture to his residence and soon after the subject of the celebrated ride, as sketched, came up. The following is Mr. Murdoch's account of that conversation, as told upon the stage, by way of a prelude to reading the poem: "During the morning a friend with whom I was conversing happened to pick up the last issue of *Harper's Weekly*, on the title page of which was the picture of Sheridan. 'There's a poem in that picture,' said

my friend. 'Suppose I have one written for you to read to-night?' 'But,' I replied, 'I shall not have time to look it over and catch its inner meaning and beauties, and besides I am not in the habit of reading a poem at night written in the morning.' "

That *friend* was Cyrus Garrett, who had previously familiarly said to his brother-in-law, "Buck, there is a poem in that picture." To which Read replied, "Do you suppose I can write a poem to order—just as you would go to Sprague's and order a coat?" After this Read and Murdoch parted—Read to his room and Murdoch to his musings.

When Read retired to his room he said to his wife: "Hattie, do not let me be interrupted. I am not to be called even if the house takes fire." During his seclusion Read called for a cup of strong tea, and then resumed his pen. About noon his work was done. The poem was given to his wife to copy, while Read at once left home, and going over to the studio of his friend, said, "Grafton, I have just written something fresh—hot from the oven—and left Murdoch committing it for recitation to-night."

Concerning the reception of that poem, as inimitably interpreted by Murdoch, the *Commercial's* report was: "Peal after peal of enthusiasm punctuated the last three glowing verses. So long and loud was the applause at its end that Mr. Murdoch was called to the footlights, and Mr. Read only escaped the congratulations of the

audience by refusing to respond, as he could not adequately do, he seemed to think, to the clamorous utterances of his name."

A remark made by a prominent citizen may also be given as indicating the effect upon the audience. When the poem was ended and Sheridan had "got there," with profound relief the late William Resor said: "Thank God! I was afraid Sheridan would not get there."

"In a conversation with Read," said Mr. Grafton to the writer, "I once ventured to say, Read, did you take nothing but a pot of black tea into your room with you when you invoked the muse for 'Sheridan's Ride?' To my surprise, in a most unexpected placid manner he said: 'I took nothing else but that. Let me confess to you a fact: I can do nothing with the pen unless I am clear-headed. I know,' he continued, 'that poem, with its faults, came from no inspiration of the bottle. I would like however, to have corrected some of those faults, but Bayard Taylor advised me not to allow the least change or emendation, but to let it stand as written.' The wisdom of this advice insured its acceptance, and, if I mistake not, it now stands word for word as the muse gave it, nothing to add or subtract."

"Mr. Read also said this to me: 'They may talk what they choose about Byron, Burns, Poe and others writing so finely under the influence of drink, but I don't believe a word of it. If the tongue does wag, the brain

will lag, when much drink has been indulged in, for then I have discovered I am just about as dumb as a Prince's Bay oyster.'"

Not long before "Death bowed to him his sable plume," Read thus wrote to his friend, Henry C. Townsend, Esq.:

"I want to tell you now and solemnly that a deep sense of my duty to my God, as well as to my fellow man, has gradually been descending upon me, and it is to me a source of infinite pleasure that I can look back upon all the poetry I have ever written and find it contains no line breathing a doubt upon the blessed Trinity and the great redemption of man. When I have written my verses I have been alone with my soul and with God, and not only dared not lie, but the inspiration of the truth was to me so beautiful that no unworthy thought dared obtrude itself upon the page. This was entirely owing to the goodness of God, who saw what it was to be, and saved me from subsequent mortification and regret."

This was the origin of "Sheridan's Ride," and also of that other melodious singing which Longfellow heard years before it reached the ear of the "still-discordant wavering multitudes." For the gifted Read once said, "Indeed I know how happy Mr. Longfellow made me when he familiarly patted me on the shoulder at Cambridge, and told me to sing away, for at some near future the public would find me out."

Read died May 11th, 1872, at the



Astor House, New York, and was buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

And when the statues of Sheridan and that black charger

— "Are placed on high,  
Under the dome of the Union sky,

The American Soldier's Temple of Fame,  
There with the glorious General's name,"

somewhere should be graven the name of the patriot-poet, Thomas Buchanan Read.

HENRY DUDLEY TEETOR.

### VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE.\*

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE MORE IMPORTANT VERSIONS AND EDITIONS OF  
THE BIBLE PRINTED IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY, WITH ALLUSIONS  
TO AFFINITIES BETWEEN LANGUAGES IN WHICH  
THE BIBLE WAS TRANSLATED.

#### VIII.

1525.

An edition of the Bible in Hebrew was printed at Venice by Daniel Bomberg. This printer brought the art of typography, so far as printing in Hebrew was concerned, to a great state of perfection, and some Jews allege that since his death Hebrew printing has deteriorated. This folio edition, in four volumes, was under the inspection of Jacob Haiim, a learned Rabbi. It is highly esteemed by reason of its superior correctness, and its text still forms the basis of modern Bibles. It is printed according to the Masoretic system, and from the text of the Brescia (1494) edition. It was corrected by reference to Spanish mss., under the supervision of Rabbi Abraham Ben Chayin de Tintore. The Brescia edition is famous for having been that from which

Luther made his translation of the Old Testament. The identical volume belonging to him is still preserved in the Royal Library at Berlin. This edition forms one of the three standard texts from which all subsequent editions have been executed, the other two being the Hebrew text of the Complutensian Polyglot, published 1514-17; and the second edition of Bomberg's Bible.

Peter Schœffer printed an edition of the Bible, at Worms, in small octavo, without prologues and glosses.

The New Testament, of Tyndale's version, was published in English at Cologne and Worms in 4to. Only a fragment of this work is known to be in existence, and that was discovered in 1834 by Mr. Rode, a bookseller, who came into possession of a bound volume, by Œcolampadius, and to the binding was attached a

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portion of the New Testament of Tyndale's version. This proved to be a relic in black letter of the 3,000 copies of Tyndale's first edition of the New Testament printed in the English language. Hon. Thomas Grenville purchased it and presented the same to the British Museum, where the book may now be seen. Tyndale's translation was well received in England, although the Catholics, with the aid of a royal proclamation, used strenuous exertions to suppress it. He afterwards translated the Five Books of Moses, and intended further labor, but the Papists of England were so enraged against him that they employed a spy, by the name of Philips, to betray him, and he was seized as a heretic at Antwerp, where he had fixed his residence. Philips was so active, that notwithstanding the fact that the English merchants at Antwerp interested themselves in his favor, and Cromwell wrote for his release, he was condemned to die. He was first strangled, then burnt, in 1536, near Vilforde Castle, about eighteen miles from Antwerp.

An edition of the Acts and Epistles, printed in Russian, appeared at Wilna. No information can be obtained as to the circumstances under which this translation was made, and all that is known about the translator is that his name was Skerina, that he was a doctor of medicine and that he was born at Polotsk. He drew his version from the Vulgate, but in certain passages he followed the read-

ings of the Slavonic or of the Septuagint, whence it is derived. The earliest Russian version of the SS. was written in White Russian, a semi-Polish dialect, which arose in the beginning of the sixteenth century, by reason of the connection then existing between Russia and Poland. Part of the Old Testament, belonging to this version, was printed at Prague six years previous to this date. Certain portions only of Skerina's translation has as yet been discovered, but it is evident from his prefaces to some of his books that he translated, or intended to translate, the entire Scriptures. The Russian is the principal of the numerous languages and dialects which derive their origin from the old Slavonic. It was originally the dialect of the Antes, a Slavonic people who about the seventh or eighth century of our era, settled in the country now called Russia, and drove out the Schudi, or Finns, the previous occupants of that vast territory. In 864 the Russian monarchy was founded by Ruric, a Scandinavian prince, who assumed the reins of government at the solicitation of the Antes, but his Scandinavian followers were too few in number to exert any perceptible influence on the language of his new subjects. Other idioms have, however, commingled more freely with it, and Finnish, Greek, Mongolian, Tartar, Polish, Dutch, German and French words enter plentifully into its composition. These heterogeneous elements, while

they add to the richness of the vocabulary, in no wise detract from the native symmetry of the Russian tongue. It is one of the most flexible of languages, and possesses in a remarkable degree the property of assimilating foreign words, employing them as roots, whence, by its own resources, it raises stems and branches. The most prominent grammatical features of the old Slavonic language are reproduced in the Russian, a circumstance which arises partially from the influence of the older idiom on the Russian, for simultaneously with the introduction of Christianity in the tenth century, the old Slavonic was adopted in Russia as its liturgical and ecclesiastical language. The resemblance of Russian composition to that of the Latin is also very striking, and the hypothesis has even been started that Latin was originally a dialect of the Slavonic, but this is simply because both have considerable affinity with the Sanscrit. Considering the great extent of territory through which the Russian language is diffused its provincial or dialectical variations are remarkably few in number. Rev. Dr. Malan, an eminent English linguist, from whom some of this information has been obtained, observes that an inhabitant of Archangel and one of Astracan, meeting at Moscow, would understand each other, and this conformity of language between provinces so remote is attributed to the use of the old Slavonic throughout Russia in the services of the Church. The Russian language ad-

mits but of two principal divisions, namely, Great Russian, the literary and official language of the nation, spoken in Moscow and the northern points of the empire, and Little or Malo-Russian, which contains many obsolete forms of expression, and is predominant in the south of European Russia, especially towards the east. To these may be added the idiom of the Russniaks, spoken in the east of Galacia and the north-east of Hungary, which, though differing slightly in pronunciation, is essentially the same as the Malo-Russian, and the White Russian, or Polish Russian, spoken by the common people in parts of Lithuania and in White Russia. The characters used in writing Russian are a modification of the old Slavonic or Cyrillic. And they were slightly altered in form by Peter the Great, their number having been reduced by him to thirty-four, since which time they have not been subject to many changes.

1526.

Luther published the prophecies of Jonah and Habakkuk. In this work he was ably assisted by Justice Jonas, John Bugenhagenius, or Pomeranus and Matthew Aurogallus. George Rorarius was the corrector of the press work.

An edition of the Bible in Latin was published at Basel, the translation having been made by Cratandrum.

An edition of the Psalms was published in Syriac, at Paris, by Gabriel Sionira. With it was a Latin interpretation.

An edition of the Bible was printed in Latin, by Jacob Mareschal.

1527.

A fourth edition of the Greek Testament, published by Erasmus, contained many alterations made in conformity to the Complutensian text. Mareschal also printed at the same place an edition of the Bible. A German Bible was published in this year at Nuremberg, by Jos. Petreius, and an addition of the New Testament was printed in the same language at Dresden.

1528.

A Bible was printed in Latin at the same place by Anton du Rye, who made a feeble attempt to divide the verses. Robert Stevens improved upon this division in his Latin Bible printed during this year.

Two versions of the Psalms in Danish were published, one at Rosstock by Francis Wormord, a Carmelite friar, who adopted the principles of the Reformation, and became bishop of Lund. The other version was printed at Antwerp by Pedersen, who translated both from the Hebrew text and from Jerome's translation. His diction is considered too paraphrastic, yet the style is remarkably pure for the age in which it was written. An admirable preface on the beauty of the Psalms enhances the value of the work.

An edition of the Bible was printed in Dutch by Vorstman, and the New Testament in German passed through the press of Schuman, at Leipsic.

The New Testament was printed in

Hebrew by Bomberg, at Venice, and Prevel published at Paris an edition of the Bible in French.

The version of Pagninus, containing the Old and New Testaments, was published in Latin at Lyons. This is a close and servile representation of the original texts, and the diction is obscure. Santes Pagninus was a Dominican monk of great learning, and he executed this version under the patronage of the Popes Leo X., Adrian VI. and Clement VII. This Bible, although produced by a Roman Catholic was much esteemed by the Jews.

1529.

William Tyndale published the fifth edition of his New Testament. Dore, in his account of the early versions of the English Bible, states that he is informed by Dr. Angus that no edition is known of Tyndale's New Testament between 1525 and 1534. The New Testament was translated into German by Emser. This translation is opposed to Luther's, which was pronounced to be a falsification of the text. The New Testament was printed in French at Paris by Sim. Colinaeus.

An edition of the Bible was published at Lyons by Crespin, and one at Nuremberg by Petreus. A German translation of the Bible was published at Zurich, for which Luther's version, so far as it was then printed, was used. An edition of the Bible (Latin Vulgate) was published by Quentel. The New Testament in Dutch was printed in Freyburg by Fabrum. An edition of the New Testament, in

German, was printed at Leipsic by Schuman, and another in Dutch passed through the press of Vorsterman at Antwerp.

1530.

A version of the entire Scriptures was published in French at Antwerp by Jacques le Fevre d'Etaples, commonly called Jacobus Faber, Stapulensis. Faber translated from the Latin Vulgate, which he has followed so closely that many of his passages appear obscure. This version is the basis of all other French versions (Protestant as well as Catholic) which have since been published. The work was published in six small octavo volumes, and no library, so far as can be ascertained, possesses a complete set. A revised edition of this Bible, by Olivetain, aided by Calvin, was published at Neuchatel five years later. William Tyndale published his translation of Pentateuch, or the first five books of Moses, each with a separate title. Genesis and Numbers are in black letter, while the other three books are in Roman. He afterwards translated all the historical books besides revising and correcting his translation of the New Testament. A copy of this Bible may be seen in the Astor Library, New York. Christoffel Froschauer, whose real name was Samprecht Serg, printed a German translation by Leo Jude of a Latin paraphrase of the New Testament in several small quarto parts, and also published the first edition of this Bible. He took the translation of Luther as a basis, and made all the necessary

emendations, having adapted the language and the spelling to the Swiss brogue. A copy of this Bible is in the possession of the Kansas Historical Society, and is thus described by the Hon. F. G. Adams, its corresponding secretary: "This copy is a large quarto, and contains many woodcut illustrations. It has two pagings, or numberings of the leaves, 333 leaves to the book of Job, and 315 from that to the end of the New Testament—648 leaves, or 1,296 pages in all. Its outside measurement is 24 by 35 centimeters, nearly, or 9 1-2 by 13 5-8 inches."

An edition of the Psalms of David was printed at Venice by Giunta. An edition of the Bible, with illustrations by H. Springinklee, and Erhard Schoen, was printed in Nuremberg by Frederick Beypus. The plate of the creation is about 7 by 3 inches, and represents the Creator in pontifical robes. Another plate, representing the babe in the manger, is quite ornate, and has a refreshing freedom of delineation. The usual size of the illustrations is 3½ by 2 inches, including the customary decorations. The designs sometimes resemble the older plates merely reversed and reduced in size. Moses is still represented with horns. A copy is in the library of Mr. S. M. Springer. The Bible was translated from the Latin into French and printed at Lyons by Frere Julian Macho and Pierre Fergé. An edition of the Bible was printed in Hebrew and Greek at Lyons by Gryphius. A revised edi-



tion of Luther's Bible was published. The monks of Rostock published a version of Emser's New Testament in the dialect of Lower Saxony. Emer, one of the councilors of George, Duke of Saxony, undertook a translation with a view to disparage Luther's Bible. He did not succeed in his design and his version proved to be little more than a transcript of Luther's Bible, some alterations in favor of the peculiar tenets of the Church of Rome alone excepted.

1531.

An edition of the Bible was printed in German at Zurich by C. Froshover. The translation was by Leo Jude and others, and the woodcuts are said to be by Holbein. Imagination runs wild in the illustrations, for Eve has a distaff, and the escort of Paul is clothed in armor and surrounded by cannon. An edition of the Bible was printed at Paris, in the French language, by J. Petit.

1532.

An edition of the Bible was printed

in Latin at Paris by Robert Stephens. This was a second edition, and in many respects preferable to the edition of 1528. The typographical work is excellent for the reason that it was under the supervision of Geof. Tory, the reformer of orthography and typography in the time of Francois I. A version of the Bible in Italian was professedly made from the original texts by Antonio Bruccioli. It is well known, however, that this version is a mere translation of the Latin version of Pagninus which it follows literally. The Psalms were printed at Nuremberg in German by Job. Campensi. In this year Quentel also published another edition of his Bible, and at Paris Colinaeus printed in French, an edition of the Scriptures. John Silverlinke printed an edition of the New Testament of which no trace now remains, excepting one title page now in Regent Park College, London.

CHARLES W. DARLING.

(To be continued.)

## IN MADRID.

MR. SESSIONS' SUMMER IN EUROPE AND AFRICA.

WE took the night train from Old Burgos to Madrid via El Escorial. We were fortunate in having the compartments in the cars to ourselves, and we made our sleeping arrangements for the night in good shape, using our overcoats for head-rests and our blankets for covers, the latter being necessary for comfort, as it was quite cold. We were advised not to take overcoats or blankets, but my experience in traveling in Italy at this time of the year, led me to prepare for some cool and wet weather here. We would have suffered with cold last night without them. At one station on the way a whole family invaded our compartments, and it was with difficulty we kept them away by a show of numerous bundles and traveling bags. We got a good sleep, and awoke at sunrise in time to see El Escorial Cathedral, which in the distance looks like a huge palace cut out of solid rock. The Spaniards call it the seventh wonder of the world. Philip II. was the founder, and, as one would expect, it bears the impress of a man of a special train of thought and feeling according to the times of the sixteenth century.

"There is no doubt," says Murray, "that the Escorial existed already

ideally in the mind of his grandmother, crazy Jane, whose morbid devotion verged on insanity, and in Charles V.'s early and constant desire to retire to seclusion and his death in a convent. Philip, according to history, was the proudest among kings and the most devout among monks." (See Murray, p. 130.)

The country between El Escorial and the Spanish capital is dreary enough and resembles the deserts of sage brush beyond Nebraska, as you approach Salt Lake City. The ground is covered with a short, bushy evergreen and huge bare rocks. Madrid is on a high level plain, with a gloomy country around it. As we first viewed it from a distance it looked bright, modern and Paris like. We drove up the hill from the station in a cab to which three unruly mules were attached; the driver would lay on the lash and the mules would kick higher than the cab until one got his legs over the traces, and we were rescued from a scene upon our first entrance into Madrid by some Spaniards coming to our rescue and pulling the mule by the tail into his place. The scene on the streets are truly foreign and different from anything we have seen; quite in contrast with old Burgos.

Our quarters are at the "Hotel de la Paix," on the "Puerta del Sol," with a delightful outlook on a busy, bustling square, with a great fountain playing, while marching soldiers and martial music give added animation to the scene. Everywhere in large cities we see the military marching by regiments in the streets, with their short, quick step, quite in contrast with United States soldiers.

We have not been able to find a guide, or anyone connected with the hotels in Spain who could speak English, and have to depend upon signs to get along. We had the greatest difficulty at the custom house to make the officer understand that we had no trunk; we finally found a Frenchman, and with our little knowledge of French, managed to satisfy him. We got an interpreter here and started out to see Madrid, and, except Paris, we have never seen a gayer looking city. We first went to the royal picture gallery, passing the parliament building or *cortez*, which is a large stone edifice with pillars in front; we will visit the *cortez* when it is in session. The royal picture gallery is said by artists in Paris to be the finest in the world; it has more first-class works by the old masters than any other gallery in Europe. Velasquez and Murillo, the great Spanish artists (especially the former), have many great works here, and we dwell upon them until we are worn out. Everywhere among the three thousand or four thousand paintings, we see none but superior works of art. Rubens,

Raphael, Titian, Ribera, Veronese, Goya, and many other famous painters are here represented. I tried to particularize in my notes, but where to begin and where to end is the question. We need weeks to get an adequate idea of what is here. What a grand gallery for an artist! Spain glories in the works of its own great artists, Velasquez and Murillo. The former excels in portraits. He did so much that one wonders at his success; he was so great a man, and was so busy in so many other ways; fortunate courtier as he was, he could not have had many hours for his paintings, but it is said he failed to finish many of his works. Murillo's works we shall see in all his glory at Seville, his native city. We grew tired of portraits of English, French and Spanish kings and queens, but one can certainly get an idea of how Charles V., the most iron-hearted of warriors, and others looked. Velasquez was a great favorite with Philip IV. All our artist friends in Paris were enthusiastic over his paintings. He seems to have been great, not only in portrait paintings (which are so numerous), but character and animal studies, in landscape and in historical subjects; doing everything that he undertook, being *facile princeps*. The portraits of the kings and queens of his time are said to be powerful and accurate reproductions. Murillo's paintings are grand. Probably the greatest are "Adoration of the Shepherd," his "Venus de la Concha," and his "Vergen del Rosario." The Academie of San Fernando and the

Academy of Fine Arts should be visited, but the Musee is so far superior that one does not feel like leaving it.

On the streets and everywhere were placards, and boys were selling programmes for the bull fight, which was to take place at 4.30 P. M. There were the pictures and names of the bulls and of the performers. Great crowds of well-dressed people, men and women of all classes, even the queen and a sister of her husband, the late King Alphonso, were on their way. The carriages and conveyances were of all kinds, and such a rush and excitement we have never seen, notwithstanding the bull fights take place twice a week, except during a portion of July and August. Men, women and children were all dressed in their best clothes and looked as if going to an opera. In the boxes were ladies dressed in white, with a white mantilla thrown over their heads, and hanging gracefully down to their feet.

The bull fight to-day was one of unusual attraction on account of its being given for the benefit of a city hospital. "A Beneficencia." The usual number of bulls which are brought into the ring at a bull fight during the performance is six, but at this fight there were to be eight. The Plaza de Toros which we entered, with from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand other fools, is a magnificent building and must be nearly as large in area as the Colosseum at Rome. It is constructed like the Roman amphitheater. This has given us an opportunity of seeing the Spanish people in all

their crazy enthusiasm in this favorite sport. They would cheer and clap their hands at the least success of the banderillas in the hands of the chulos, who are men of great activity, avoiding the bulls with skill and thrusting their arrows into them as if educated to their nefarious business. They seem in constant danger of being gored by the irritated and ugly bulls; sometimes they are killed, but this does not often occur. At a word given by the president a trumpet is sounded and in come the performers on foot and on horses; the mules, three or six, side by side, harnessed in gay colors are there, ready to haul out the dead bulls and horses at the end of each performance, which is done amid great cheering. The performers salute the president, and then comes the bull through the gate, pawing and rushing at the men who irritate him by swinging before him red flags; he soon approaches one of the horses mounted by the bull fighters, and then runs away to the other part of the ring not caring to gore him. Then the great audience raise a terrible howl at his want of courage; after being maddened by arrows thrown into his fore-shoulders he again with head erect and in a determined manner rushes at the horse and rider, gores the horse, and raises both horse and rider on his horns; the horse falls over with the rider under him. The fighters rush at the bull with their red flags to draw him away; the horse struggles in the last throes of death, while the rider is helped up and led away by two men.

The great crowd cheered and clapped their hands, and men threw their hats over into the arena. For a long time the bull was harassed and goaded by arrows and poniards and Toledo swords, and after killing four horses he fell to the ground exhausted, when one of the fighters struck him with a sword and killed him. Then in came the mules with their gay trappings, and with a hurrah from the crowd and music by the band, the bull and the poor dead horses were drawn out. With variations, according to circumstances, the same awful fights with like results took place until the last of the eight bulls were killed. When the third bull had killed six horses it was too much for me, and much to the disgust of our interpreter I left. I was glad to get out into the pure, fresh air again, and enjoyed a walk in the beautiful parks. Our guide informed me that the great crowd of fashionable Madridians were not there but at the bull fight. On the way to Toledo our Englishman informed us that he remained to the close, and in one of the fights the bull jumped out of the ring, causing great consternation. Our guide informed us that the receipts for the hospital at this entertainment were \$30,000. On our way to Toledo the next morning, an intelligent Spaniard from Madrid, who could speak English, heard us discussing the horrors of the scenes the day before, and tried to defend them on account of the early training of the women and children to such scenes as representations of the old

Roman arena. I told him that the more slaughter and bloodshed there was the better the spectators seemed pleased, and unless a horse was killed there was no fun in it. The poor horses are the broken-down ones from the cabs and tramways, and he said, "they would have been killed anyway." The sufferings of the bulls must be intense, but one's feelings are excited for the poor horses that are blindfolded and forced onto the horns of the infuriated animals, and sometimes hauled out of the ring with their intestines trailing on the ground. To me it was a horrible scene, and yet it was one which beautiful women and children beheld with shouts and laughter. When I asked the guide what all the cheering was for, I could see nothing, he replied: "The people come here to have a good time, and a little girl in the gallery waved a flag which caused the cheering." The queen and her sister-in-law used their opera glasses continually on the horrible scenes. I was told to visit the bull fight as one of the national holiday entertainments, and see for myself; that one "might as well see the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out as to go to Spain and not see the national entertainment." It was a remarkable experience; the throngs of eager, excited people all making their way to one place, stirred as naught but the prospect of bloodshed can stir them; the swaying of the ever increasing mass around the walls and barriers of the grim looking charnal house; and then to stand and



look down upon the seething crowd of some twenty thousand souls around and beneath, all absorbed in the one desire, from the elegantly dressed dames and cavaliers of the upper tiers (where we were) down the sloping rows of crowded benches below us.

The Spanish women are beautiful, with their dark sparkling eyes and rich, jet black hair, and very graceful as well, and they are conscious of their grace and comeliness. They will remain a pleasant memory of my visit to Madrid. I wish I could forget the terrible experience and the horror of that bull fight, but it haunts me even in my dreams. I shall try to remember only the royal picture gallery and the beautiful women.

I brought home with me the three column slang of the bull fight and asked our courier to translate it; he replied, "it is impossible, as it is written in the customary slang of the arena, and the editor manufactures highfalutin words for the occasion."

The parks are beautiful, and the equipages as fine as anything we have seen in Hyde Park, London, or Champs Elysees in Paris. The ladies seem to pattern after the French in the style of their hats and dresses, and I am sorry to say that many discard the mantilla, or veil; but there are still some who wear them and they are an ornament to these beautiful Castilian ladies.

We presented our letter from Senator Sherman to ex-Senator Palmer of Michigan, now our Minister to Spain; we were received very kindly and in-

troduced to his secretary, Captain Hamilton, of the United States army, from Monroeville, O. They have only been here two weeks, and are not, of course, very familiar with the Spanish language yet. The Minister was received very cordially yesterday by Queen Regent Christiana, at the palace; her address of welcome and our Minister's reply were cordial, showing the kind feeling that exists between Spain and the United States. He gave me a letter to the "Don Manuel Alonzo Martinez, President del Congresse de las Cortez," asking him to grant us admission to the exciting debate which was to occur on that afternoon. He kindly admitted us to the president's gallery, notwithstanding the fact that great crowds of the *elite* of Madrid who were there to hear the debate were unable to gain admission. The hall is not as large as our Superior Court room in the capitol at Washington; the seats are plain, common cane, and there are no desks in front of them, nor is there any way to separate them from each other. The room is amphitheater in shape and very plain. The senate or rather the congress, contains two hundred and fifty members, and they are as fine a looking set of men as one often sees, young, most of them, bright and full of fire, judging from the excited discussion, of which we could not understand one word. We understood, however, that the majority, which is from the Liberal party, was being violently attacked by the Conservatives, which caused great ex-

citement in Madrid. Castelar, the great Liberal leader and orator of Spain, was there, but we were very sorry not to hear him speak. He is of short stature, large head and marked features, and gives one the impression of great power mentally and physically.

We must give an account of the Queen Regent and the young king (who was born since the death of Alphonsus XII.), and many other interesting events at another time.

Madrid is an attractive city of 600,000 inhabitants, but our Spanish traveling companion to Toledo informed us that the ratio of mortality is greater than any other city, on account of the cold winds which sweep across the plains from the snow on the mountains, which we see all the way from San Sebastian.

One cannot but speak in high terms of the "Guardian Civil" or civil police (picked men) who travel on all trains, dressed in gaudy military, and who step out in front at every station and pose themselves. There are from eight to ten thousand of them, and they have power to arrest persons

anywhere; we have no fear of brigands, against whom we were cautioned.

Our Spaniard on our route to Toledo showed us a herd of bulls that were being reared for the bull fights. The more wild and furious they are the more valuable they are.

Well, in coming to Spain I felt it a sort of duty to see a bull fight; it is, of course, no pleasure to witness such scenes, but one wants to praise or condemn intelligently.

Our hotel, the "Hotel de la Paix," is situated on the "Puerta del Sol," "Gateway of the Sun," and is the center of life and animation—indeed of Spain itself. Here we meet all types which go to make up Spanish life. Here the principal streets meet and tramways come which run in all directions through the city. There is a great crowd and rush all day; from the time we came into the city from El Escorial early in the morning, we see great crowds which remain all night.

F. C. SESSIONS.

MADRID, Spain, 1889.

## REMINISCENCES OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH AND THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESSES.

BY HON. JOHN HUTCHINS, A MEMBER OF THE THEN TWENTIETH OHIO DISTRICT.

## XI.

SENATOR SEWARD's speech was replied to by Senators Douglas and Davis. The former maintained with his usual force, that the Republican party was sectional, and Mr. Seward's position was that a colored man was equal in rights to a white man was not intended to be asserted in the Declaration of Independence, and said: "I hold that the Declaration of Independence was only referring to the white man—to the governing race of this country—who were in conflict with Great Britain, and had no reference to the negro race at all, when it declared that all men were created equal," and he gave it as his opinion, "that this Government was made by white men, on a white basis, for the benefit of white men and their posterity for ever, and should be administered by white men and by none other whatsoever." He did not, however, state how much white blood a man must have in him to bring him within the purview of the Declaration of Independence. Speaking of the strike among the journeymen shoemakers in New England, and accounting for it, he said: "Why are the

mechanics of New England, the laborers and employees now reduced to the starvation point? Simply because by your treason, by your sectional agitations you have created a strife between the North and the South, have driven away your Southern customers and driven your employees to starvation. This is the first fruit of your Republican dogma. It is another step following John Brown of the 'irrepressible conflict.' Therefore we get this new coinage 'Labor States'—he is on the side of the shoemakers [laughter], and 'Capital States'—he is against them that furnish the hides." [Laughter.]

Senator Davis in his reply to Senator Seward used this language: "But the Senator from New York arraigns those who speak in a certain contingency of providing for their own safety out of the Union, as being in his opposition to his love for the Union, and he manifests his incapacity to understand our doctrines of State rights by the very simile which he employs when speaking of our fathers building a temple wherein they had a collision of opinion as to whether the marble

should be white, or whether it should be manifold in its color, and at last agreed together—forgetful that our fathers were occupied in providing a common agent for the States, not building up a central government to look over them. The States remained each in its own temple. They made the agent. Their controversy was as to the functions and powers of that agent—not as to the nature of the temple in which they should preserve their liberties.

"That temple is the State Government. Beneath that we sit down as under our own vine and fig tree, secure in our power to maintain our rights. But the Senator asked, how is it that, whilst we are professing this general fraternity and adherence to the Union we still assert that if one of his party is elected President we are ready to dissolve the Union? . . . Are we not advised that the Senator and those with whom he co-operates are assailing our constitutional rights? How then can we sit quietly? If, instead of sitting here to admire the panel and the pilaster and the typical decoration of the ceiling, one, aware that the foundation was being undermined—should walk out of the chamber, would you arraign him for endeavoring to destroy the building, or would you level your charges against the sapper and miner who was at work on its foundations? That is the proposition. This is a clear and intelligent view of the Southern Senators generally (there were some exceptions) of the relations of the States

to the Federal Government under the Constitution." He then informs Senator Seward that he has been "an industrious, patient and skilfull sapper and miner against the foundations of the Constitution," and in substance that he had "led the fiery charge on the rights of the States, and of assuming power in the Federal Government to coerce them." There was a lively tilt in this debate between Senators Douglas and Trumbull about the Declaration of Independence. The former asserted:

"So far as I know, the Republican party do hold that the negro and the white man, by the Declaration of Independence were secured in perfect equality. I can excuse him [Trumbull] for not understanding the creed of his party, for he has not been in it long enough to learn it, but if he will refer to the leaders he will find out that I stated it correctly." The latter replied: "My colleague will perhaps find that he is about as poor an exponent of Democracy as I am. I think he is rather unsound upon that side of the chamber, and has found himself so in the country, and if I have departed from the Democracy of former times, he seems to be following very closely after me." These sallies caused much amusement in the Senate and the galleries. The debate in the Senate for the most part was carried on in perfect order and decorum, each side asserting its convictions without being personally offensive. It was a contest between able and cultured intellects, free from

offensive bravado, with perhaps one exception. Senator Iverson in his efforts to satisfy the Senators from the free states of the utter folly of preventing the secession of the Slave States, if it should be attempted, on the 9th day of January, in the early part of the discussion said: "Now, sir, when the Southern States shall in the exercise of their sovereign will and power determine to dissolve this Union—separate from the North—and form a government for themselves, let these loud-mouthed, blood-and-thunder braggadocio Hotspurs assemble their abolition army and come down through Virginia and the Carolinas to Georgia [Iverson lived there] to force us back into the Union if they dare. They threaten us who may secede with the halter and the gallows. Sir, we would not dignify *them*, such as would be so fortunate as to reach us, with such a decent exit from the world. We should not show them even the respect extended to their faithful friend and ally, John Brown, but *by the Eternal*, we would hang them like dogs to the trees of our forests, growing ready to our hands. Sir, in such a cause and in such a war the South would plant her feet upon the firm basis of her rights and her honor, and in the language of the ancient knight, exclaim:

'Come one, come all, this rock shall fly  
From its firm bases as soon as I!'

There was a similar utterance in the House, January 10th, by Mr. Hindman, from Arkansas, in language a little more choice but equally plain.

This was in reply to Mr. Hickman, who had stated that the North, with its eighteen millions of men would be able to cope with the South in case of an armed collision between the two sections. "The country will hold them (the Republicans) to it, and will gibbet them for it as effectually as if the hemp that strangled John Brown and his confederates had also strangled those his instigators. From Seward, the author of the infamous irrepressible conflict doctrine, down to his last made convert and disciple, the member from Pennsylvania. When that invasion is made the price of hemp will go up, for our whole crop will be needed to hang the abolition soldiery [laughter from the Democrats and the galleries], but the price of arms will go down, for we will take from our invaders arms enough to equip our whole population. [Applause from Democratic benches and the galleries.] The history of that invasion will be like that of the old Assyrian raid unto Judea; the fate of its forces will be the same as that of the hosts of Sennacherib.

'Like the leaves of the forest, when the  
summer is green  
That host with their banners at sunset were  
seen;  
Like the leaves of the forest when autumn  
hath blown,  
That host on the morrow lay withered and  
strewn.'

"That, sir, will be the fate of the invaders of Southern soil. In the language of a prominent Republican member of this house, 'We will wel-



come them with bloody hands to hospitable graves.'"

It is due to Mr. Hindman to state that he recited the poetry quoted with dramatic effect.

Soon after the House was organized the Speaker announced the standing committees, which gave general satisfaction, and the first session of the thirty-sixth Congress entered upon the ordinary business of legislation. There was nothing in the laws passed or in the acts done that had special reference to the slavery question. Speeches were made defending the attitude of the North and the South on the slavery issues then most prominent, showing no back-down on either side. They were preliminary skirmishes to the Presidential election in 1860, as the sessions of Congress just before a Presidential election generally are.

The first session of the thirty-sixth Congress developed the irrepressible conflict between the system of free and slave labor, but did not make it. It inhered in the nature of the two systems in respect to the bearings of each on the progress and civilization of the country, under a republican form of government. The difficulty heretofore, including the framing of the Constitution of the United States had been bridged over by compromises, but it had now reached a stage beyond the power of emollient remedies to cure it. A large majority of the slave-holding States insisted firmly as a *sena qua non* of their remaining in the Union, subject to the

government under the Constitution, that slavery should be protected in the Territories the same as in the States, and that the Federal Government had no more right to prohibit it there than in the States, and that to be deprived of that right by the Federal Government released them from all constitutional obligations to remain in the Union. A majority of the free States asserted as firmly that it was the right and duty of the Government to prohibit slavery in the Territories, but conceded it had no power to interfere with it in the States; but that the States where it existed would in time see that it was an evil—that "righteousness exalted a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people," and would therefore provide themselves for its general abolition; that this was the sentiment of the fathers, hence they were careful to omit in the draft of the Constitution the words slave or slavery. The anti-Lecompton Democrats, following the lead of Senator Douglas, occupied middle grounds, that the Government had no right to interfere with slavery in the Territories, but that the people thereof had the right to prohibit or sanction it there.

This "squatter sovereignty" was well defined by Mr. Lincoln in a speech at Springfield, Ill.: "That if any one man chooses to enslave another no third man shall be allowed to object." This was the old effort to compromise—to reconcile irrepressible forces, and it failed, for the disease had reached that crisis that required

resolute surgery to remove it; but it was not so considered then by many people North and South, not even immediately after the result of the Presidential election of 1860 was known. There was an earnest and well intended effort to compromise the difficulty—before and after the inauguration of President Lincoln, as will hereafter appear—but this, like all its predecessors signally failed. Senator Seward and other prominent men were charged by the defenders of slavery in the South in the debates quoted with inventing the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery. Those making the charge were greatly mistaken.

The conflict between justice and injustice is as old as the Creator, and the former will always be right, and if followed by government or individuals will lead to prosperity and progress, while the latter by whomsoever practiced will always be wrong, and will lead to disaster and ruin. These are the teachings of history. The idea was not original with either Senator Seward or Mr. Lincoln, and probably cannot be traced to any particular person. It was common, although not expressed in so happy a phrase as used by Senator Seward, in the anti-slavery discussions by the press and by lecturers for many years before Senator Seward, October 25th, 1858, at Rochester, N. Y., used the phrase "irrepressible conflict." The same idea was expressed by Mr. Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., January 17th, 1858, but not in such apt and taking

words as would make it an aphorism. General Grant's phrase expressive of his perseverance was "to fight it out on that line if it takes all summer," and will pass into history as an aphorism, which in one sense may be said to be the product of genius. The genius, however, is in the application and use of the words expressive of the thought, and not in the thought itself. President Lincoln's short but great and inspired speech at Gettysburg, describing the government the Union army fought there to perpetuate, "that government of the people, by the people, for the people" will live in literature until that form of government "shall perish from the earth." It cannot with truth be said that Mr. Lincoln originated the phrase used, but he most happily applied it to our form of government. Similar words had been used by the Colonists as expressive of their form of government for the benefit of the people before the Revolution. Daniel Webster, in a speech made in 1830, made use of the following words: "The people's government, made for the people and answerable to the people."

Theodore Parker, in a speech made in Boston, May 20th, 1850, at a New England anti-slavery convention, used this language: "A democracy that is a government of all the people by all the people, for all the people." If, as was the case in the days of Solomon, "there is nothing new under the sun," there is a constant application of old thoughts to a new order of things—new circumstances, new conditions—

which mark the progress of civilization. The Senate in the thirty-sixth Congress was composed of as able men from the free and slave States as any Senate since or before that time, perhaps with the exception of Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay, who for years had given dignity and character to that body. It is questionable if the South as a whole was ever more ably represented in the Senate than in the thirty-sixth Congress. The anti-Lecompton Democrats were represented in the Senate by Stephen A. Douglas and George E. Pugh, and they were among the ablest debaters in that body. A brief personal sketch of some of the leading men in the Senate and House will hereinafter appear.

The political conventions of all the parties were held in the year 1860, nominating Presidential candidates. The proceedings of these conventions relating to the then all-absorbing question of slavery will be given somewhat in detail, for they are material to a correct understanding of the then state of public opinion, and also to the *real* cause of the Secession movement afterwards inaugurated, resulting in the raising of larger armies than were commanded by Alexander the Great, Cyrus, Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, Frederick the Great, Wellington or Bonaparte.

The Democratic convention convened at Charleston, S. C., on the 23d day of April, 1860. The committee on resolutions made a majority and minority report. General Butler re-

ported the approval of the Cincinnati platform of 1856. Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, presented the majority report, and only that part of it which relates to slavery will be quoted: "Resolved—That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions: First—That the government of a Territory organized by an Act of Congress, is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the territory without their rights, either of persons or property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or territorial legislation. Second—That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect when necessary the rights of persons and property in the Territories and wherever else its constitutional authority extends. Third—That when the settlers in a Territory having an adequate population form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States, and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery. Fourth—That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain at the earliest practicable mo-

ment. Fifth—That the enactment of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in their effect."

The minority report was prepared by Mr. H. B. Payne, of Ohio, now United States Senator, and presented by Mr. Samuels of Iowa.

Their resolutions also reaffirm the Cincinnati resolutions, and then it is stated "that inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories, Resolved—That the Democratic party will abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on the question of constitutional law." The fifth resolution in the report is as follows: "Resolved—That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain." The sixth, "Resolved—That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in their effects."

By a careful reading of the majority and minority reports of the committee on resolutions, it will be seen that the only difference between them on the slavery question, is that the majority

asserts the legality of slavery in the Territories while they were in that condition and when admitted as States, with or without slavery, they stand on an equal footing with other States; while the minority report proposes to submit the question of the legality of slavery in the Territories to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Avery very frankly stated the reason for the majority report in a long speech. A few brief extracts will show the gist of it. "I say that the results and ultimate consequences to the Southern States of this confederacy, if the popular sovereignty doctrine be adopted, as the doctrine of the Democratic party, would be dangerous and subversive of their rights, as the adoption of the principle of Congressional intervention or prohibition. We say that in a contest for the occupancy of the Territories of the United States, the Southern men encumbered with slaves cannot compete with the Emigrant Aid Society at the North. We say that the Emigrant Aid Society can send a voter to one of the territories of the United States to determine a question relating to slavery for the sum of \$200, while it would cost the Southern men the sum of \$1,500." His conclusion was, that if the matter was left to a Territorial Legislature it would directly or indirectly exclude every man from the slave-holding States as effectually as if the Wilmot Proviso was adopted, excluding slavery from the Territories. He then explained why the South wanted no

mistake as to what the platform to be adopted should mean. Here is an extract: "It is said that the Cincinnati platform is ambiguous, and that we must explain it. At the South, we have maintained that it had no ambiguity, that it did not mean popular sovereignty, but our Northern friends say that it *does* mean popular sovereignty. Now, if we are going to explain it and to declare its principles, I say let us either declare them openly, boldly, squarely, or let us leave it as it is in the Cincinnati platform. I want, and we of the South want, no more doubtful platforms upon this or any other questions. We desire that the conventions shall take a bold,

square stand. What do the minority of the committee propose? Their solution is to leave the question to the decision of the Supreme Court." He claimed that was no concession to the South—that it was not a judicial question, and closed as follows: "Let us make a platform about which there can be no doubt, so that every man, North and South, may stand side by side on all issues connected with slavery and advocate the same principles. That is all we ask. All that we demand at your hands is that there shall be no equivocation and no doubt in the popular mind as to what our principles are." This was frankness that all must admire.

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#### A FRAGMENT OF EARLY KANSAS HISTORY.

THE history of Kansas, no matter how interesting it may be considered, can be had only in fragments. Some day, perhaps, these fragments will be gathered together by some impartial historian, who will weave them into a complete history of the State. In fact several attempts have already been made in this direction, but none that have thus far met with anything like a unanimous approval by the people of Kansas, who, it is quite generally understood, are especially well pleased with the history of both the State and the Territory, and therefore expect much at the hands of an historian.

The Kansas State Historical So-

ciety has a score or more so-called "histories" of Kansas, but each of these seems to reflect merely the individual views of the author, who, in most if not in every instance, was a participant in the early struggles of the Territory. And it is quite natural that history emanating from such sources should too often contain harsh and uncalled for criticisms of other participants in that era, if, indeed, malicious misrepresentations do not now and then occur. Hence, until an impartial historian appears with a complete and acceptable history of Kansas, the reader must of necessity content himself with these mere fragments, however much of prejudice



and favoritism they may be found to contain.

Waiving all claims to the distinction of being an impartial historian, this fragment of early Kansas history is written in the hope that it may be found free from partisanship, and that it may assist, in a slight degree at least, in establishing beyond question certain facts in connection with the rise and fall of the first territorial capital of Kansas, and such other historical topics as may be touched upon. In its preparation particular care has been taken to obtain information from the most reliable sources, and in no instance has tradition been depended upon or "the truth of history" distorted.

It will be remembered then that on the 30th of May, 1854, Franklin Pierce, then President of the United States, signed the Kansas-Nebraska bill which had passed the Senate at 1.15 o'clock A. M., on the 26th of that month, having passed the House on the 22d. By the provisions of this act Kansas was formed into a Territory, "extending from the western boundary of Missouri westward to the Rocky Mountains, then the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah; and from the 37th northward to the 40th parallel, excepting that part of the Territory of New Mexico north of the 37th parallel. Area, 126,283 square miles."\*

Mr. Greeley, in his "American Con-

flict," vol. I, p. 235, thus aptly describes the condition of affairs in Kansas at this time:

"Within the three months immediately preceding the passage of the Kansas bill, treaties were quietly made at Washington with the Delawares, Otoes, Kickapoos, Kaskaskias, Shawnees, Sacs, Foxes and other tribes, whereby the greater part of the soil of Kansas lying within one hundred miles of the Missouri border was suddenly opened to white appropriation and settlement. These simultaneous purchases of Indian lands by the Government, though little was known of them elsewhere, were thoroughly understood and appreciated by the Missourians of the western border, who had for some time been organizing 'Blue Lodges,' 'Social Bands,' 'Sons of the South,' and other societies, with intent to take possession of Kansas in behalf of slavery. They were all assured and fully believed that the object contemplated and desired in lifting, by the terms of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the interdict of slavery from Kansas, was to authorize and facilitate the legal extension of slavery into that region. Within a few days after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, hundreds of leading Missourians crossed into the adjacent Territory, selected each his quarter-section or larger area of land, put some sort of mark on it, and then

\*By act of January 29th, 1861, that portion of the Territory east of the 25th meridian, 81,318 square miles, was admitted as a State.

By act of February 28th, 1861, the remainder of the Territory, 44,965 square miles, was included in the Territory of Colorado.—United States Census Report, 1870, vol. I, p. 578.

united with his fellow adventurers in a meeting or meetings intended to establish a sort of Missouri pre-emption upon all this region. Among the resolves passed at one of these meetings were the following:

"That we will afford protection to no Abolitionist as a settler of this Territory."

"That we recognize the institution of slavery as already existing in this Territory, and advise slave-holders to introduce their property as early as possible."

Immediately after the Territory had been formed, therefore, began in earnest the great conflict as to whether Kansas should or should not become a Free State upon its organization and admission into the Union. Slavery, in fact, although clearly prohibited by law, had already been established in the Territory, in a small way at least, for on the 14th of May, 1854, Richard Mendenhall wrote from the Friends' Shawnee Mission that "there is in this Territory an extensive missionary establishment, under the direction and control of the Methodist Church South, at which slaves have long been kept. . . . Thomas Johnson,\* the Superintend-

ent of this slave-holding mission, by adroit management, was elected last fall a delegate to Congress from this Territory, or rather, was sent to Washington to attend to matters pertaining to the various tribes of Indians here, preparatory to settling their lands and organizing a Territorial Government. He has been at Washington during the present session of Congress, where he has been using all his influence to secure the passage of Douglas' Nebraska bill. . . . And he would plant slavery here; yes, has introduced it here, in violation of the laws of the land."

Although President Pierce signed the Kansas-Nebraska bill on the 30th of May, no Territorial appointments, looking to the inauguration of a local government under the provisions of the organic law, were made until a month later, when on the 29th of June Andrew H. Reeder, of Easton, Pa., was appointed Governor of Kansas Territory by the President. This appointment was confirmed by the United States Senate on the following day, and Mr. Reeder qualified by taking the oath of office before Peter V. Daniel, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at Washington,

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\*Thomas Johnson established the first mission school among the Shawnee Indians in 1829, in the present town of Shawnee, Johnson County, Kan. The school was under the direction of the Missouri Methodist Conference. In 1839 the school was moved to a location about five miles southwest of Westport, Mo., and within two or three miles of the Missouri State Line, where a grant of

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2,240 acres of land was secured. Large and commodious buildings of brick were erected at this point, and a manual labor school opened, which continued in operation until 1862. It was here that the first Territorial Legislature met, after leaving Pawnee. Mr. Johnson was an ardent pro-slavery man, and was president of the first Territorial Council, as will appear further on.

on the 7th of July. He was a warm friend of the Pierce Administration, and an enthusiastic disciple of "popular sovereignty." While in Washington, before starting to the Territory, he expressed himself to a Southern gentleman as having no more scruples about buying a slave than about buying a horse, and regretted that he was not able, financially, to buy a number of slaves to take with him to Kansas.

The Washington *Union* lost no time in quoting this conversation, in order that there might be no uneasiness on the part of the pro-slaveryites concerning the course Mr. Reeder would probably pursue upon reaching his post of duty. And his appointment, therefore, was satisfactory in an eminent degree to this class of settlers then fast flocking into the Territory.

Other Territorial appointments were made by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, as follows: Daniel Woodson, of Lynchburg, Va., Secretary; Andrew Jackson Isaacs, of Louisiana, United States Attorney for the District of Kansas; Madison Brown,\* of Maryland, Chief Justice; Sanders W. Johnson, of Ohio, and Rush Elmore, of Alabama, Associate Justices; John Calhoun, of Illinois, Surveyor-General; Thomas J. B. Cramer, Treasurer; and Israel B. Donalson, of Illinois, United States Marshal.

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\*Mr. Brown did not accept the appointment, and, on the 3d of October following the President appointed Samuel D. Lecompte, of Maryland.

All of these gentlemen were regarded as being strictly "S. G. Q.," *i.e.*—"Sound on the Goose Question," a favorite expression used by the pro-slaveryites to indicate the friendliness of any one to their cause.

Governor Reeder did not arrive in Kansas until the 7th of October. He was an entire stranger, in a strange land, among a strange people, knowing but little of the soil, climate, or the settlers, his personal acquaintance with the latter embracing probably not more than a score. The other officers followed at intervals extending nearly to the close of the year.

Arriving at Leavenworth on the 7th of October, Governor Reeder was met by officers of the fort and citizens, and given a hearty welcome, a military salute from the cannon at the fort announcing his arrival. Having been entertained for several days at this point, and becoming somewhat acquainted with the people gathered here, he set to work to inaugurate his government. He was not long in learning that it was the evident intention of the Missourians and their allies to establish the institution of slavery in the Territory at all hazards, and that they regarded him as their tool, subject to their wishes. But being an honest and conscientious gentleman, although strictly in favor of slavery, he insisted upon disregarding the importunities of the pro-slavery people to call an election at once for members of the Territorial Legislature, maintaining that there was no immediate necessity for this, and be-

sides he preferred first to become more familiar with the geography, settlements, population and condition generally of the Territory, with a view to its being divided into election districts, establishing voting places, etc., and above all other considerations of

Concerning this tour of inspection, Governor Reeder said, in testifying before the committee appointed by Congress to investigate the troubles in Kansas, in 1856: "I took in the route the payments of the Pottawatomie and Kansas Indians, where a



ANDREW H. REEDER,  
First Territorial Governor of Kansas.

acting for the best interests of the people, whose servant he was. To do this he made a brief tour through the interior of the Territory, in company with his private secretary, Judges Elmore and Johnson, Mr. Isaacs and the United States Marshal.

large number of whites as well as Indians were assembled; and, having made full notes of all the information procured from Indians and whites, I completed my trip, and arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 7th of November. I then saw that if the elec-

tion for delegate to Congress (which required no previous census), should be postponed till an election could be had for Legislature, with its preliminary census and apportionments, the greater part of the session, which would terminate on the 4th of March, would expire before our Congressional delegate could reach Washington; and I deemed it best to order an election for a delegate as soon as possible, and to postpone the taking of the census till after that election. I was convinced of the propriety of this course by the fact that the common law and many of the United States statutes were in force over the Territory, and could well be administered through the courts established by Congress, and the justices whom I was authorized to appoint. And by the additional fact that whilst the citizens of Missouri were vehemently urging an immediate election of the Legislature, the citizens of the Territory were generally of the opinion that no immediate necessity for it existed. I prepared, without delay, a division of the Territory into election districts, defined by natural boundaries, easily understood and known, fixed a place of election in each, appointed election officers for each poll and ordered an election for Congressional delegate, to take place on the 29th of November, 1854, and by the 15th of November my proclamations were issued, containing a description of the districts, with all the necessary information and forms."

The action of Governor Reeder in

thus calling an election for delegate to Congress only, thereby ignoring the entreaties of those Missourians who "were vehemently urging an immediate election of the Legislature," was anything but satisfactory to that Kansas contingent. Upon the appearance of these proclamations, therefore, certain citizens of Platte County, Mo., took alarm, and at once called a mass meeting on the Kansas side of the river, at which violent speeches were made with a view to intimidate the Governor, and a memorial of a significant character was prepared and presented to him without delay. The Governor made reply by letter on the 21st of November, saying, in effect, that as the meeting was composed of Missourians, he could give the memorial no serious consideration; and that he should resist outside interference from any and every source.

Although this rebuff came from a pro-slavery Governor, as Mr. Reeder was understood to be, and as he really was at that time, the only effect it had upon those engaged in the attempt to establish slavery in the Territory was to make them suspicious of the Chief Executive and to cause them to put forth redoubled efforts toward the accomplishment of their purpose.

The 29th of November, the day of the election, found Missouri voters at more than half of the polling places designated by the Governor.

"On the day preceding that appointed for the election," says Andreas's History of Kansas, "the Blue



Lodge voters began to cross over into Kansas. They came in organized companies, were armed, and carried with them provisions and other equipage for a temporary stay in the Territory. They were organized into companies and their destination decided upon before leaving Missouri. They came thus armed to vote, and for no other purpose, and in such overwhelming numbers as completely to overawe and outnumber the legal voters of the Territory at many of the precincts, where they took possession of the polls, elected many of the judges, intimidated others to resign, and, refusing all oaths and regulations prescribed for the election, deposited their votes for General Whitfield, and returned to Missouri."

The returns of this outrageous election were made in due form, however, and showed the following result:

Whole number of votes cast, 2,833, of which 1,729 were illegal, as set forth in the report of the special committee appointed by Congress to investigate the Kansas troubles. Whitfield, the pro-slavery candidate, received 2,258 votes; Wakefield, 248; Flenneken, 305, with 22 scattering votes.

On the returns of this election, Governor Reeder, in the absence of any protest or effort to contest the election, declared Whitfield duly elected, and he, with his credentials, proceeded to Washington as the first delegate from the Territory of Kansas.

The first Territorial election, therefore, resulted in a victory for the pro-slavery party. For General Whitfield, as a matter of fact, received a plurality of the legal votes cast at this election, to say nothing of those cast by the Missouri invaders in violation of all law. The actual settlers took but little interest in the election, which fact was evidently due to several causes, among which may be mentioned the fact that the settlements were widely scattered, the term of the delegate to be elected short, and the question of slavery was not generally regarded as a distinct issue. The casting of these illegal votes, however, for the avowed purpose of extending slavery into the Territory, although the result of the election was not changed thereby, was a crime of such magnitude that the immediate effect was to excite the people of the Northern States, and to inaugurate in Kansas a bloody warfare that lasted several years.

Town-site speculation began in Kansas immediately after the organization of the Territory, and is still one of the serious ills with which the State has to contend. Among the Free-State towns that had already been established at the date of the first Territorial election was that of Pawnee, which afterwards became the first Territorial capital of Kansas. The Pawnee Association was organized on the 27th of September, 1854, being composed of the following-named individuals:

W. R. Montgomery, W. A. Ham-

mond, C. S. Lovall, Ed. Johnson, N. Lyon,\* M. T. Polk, R. F. Hunter, E. A. Ogden, M. Mills, G. M. R. Hudson, James Simons, D. H. Vinton, Alden Sargent, J. T. Shaaff, H. Rich, W. S. Murphy, Robert Wilson, J. N. Dyer, R. C. Miller, A. H. Reeder, A. J. Isaacs, J. B. Donaldson, Rush Elmore and L. W. Johnson.

All of the foregoing-named persons, except D. H. Vinton and the six last-named gentlemen, were adopted, or elected members of the association on the 27th of September, 1854, and the other seven were elected members of said association on the 25th of November following.

The history of Pawnee is so closely interwoven with that of the present Fort Riley Military Reservation that it would be difficult to write of one without making mention of the other. And in this particular instance there is no inclination to do this. For it has long been a matter of dispute whether Pawnee was first located upon the Government reservation, where it had no legal right at all, or whether after its location, by the arbitrary action of the President of the United States, it was made a part of the reservation in order that the Free-State settlers might be ejected and the town wiped from the face of the earth.

It appears from the records of the

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\*The gallant general in command of the Military Department of the West, in 1861. Killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., August 10th, 1861.

Quartermaster's office, Washington, that in pursuance of instructions from the War Department, dated September 21st, 1852, the commanding general of the Sixth Military Department, brevet Brig.-Gen. N. S. Clarke, designated a board of officers, consisting of Captains E. A. Ogden and L. C. Easton, of the Quartermaster's Department; Capt. C. S. Lovall, Sixth Infantry, and Lieut. J. C. Woodruff, Topographical Engineers, to examine the country near the mouth of the Republican Fork of the Kansas river, and recommend a suitable site for the location of a new military post. November 10th, 1852, a majority of the board submitted a report recommending the site at present occupied, distant from the Missouri State line about one hundred and twenty-five miles as the crow flies, in latitude 39 degs. 4m., longitude 96 degs. 47m., on the left bank of the Kansas river at the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican Forks, and at an elevation of about thirteen hundred feet above the sea. Lieutenant Woodruff dissented from the views of the majority on the ground of the water supply, but the majority report was recommended for approval by General Scott, and was approved by Secretary of War Conrad January 7th, 1853.

March 16th, 1853, the commanding general of the Sixth Military District, was charged by the General of the Army with the duty of making the necessary arrangements for the establishment of the new post upon the Kansas river. Companies B, F and

H, Sixth Infantry, were designated for the garrison. Forts Dodge and Scott were ordered broken up as soon as possible, the public property to be transferred to the new post, and the site was first occupied May 17th, 1853, by troops under the command of Maj. William R. Montgomery, Second Infantry.

The post was first designated Camp Center, but by General Orders No. 17, War Department, June 27th, 1853, the name was changed to Fort Riley, after Gen. B. C. Riley, U. S. A.

Under date March 21st, 1854, the commanding general of the Department of the West instructed William R. Montgomery, Major in the Second Regiment of Infantry and brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, being commanding officer at Fort Riley, to "cause to be surveyed and marked out distinctly the line of a military reserve, containing a tract of land of sufficient extent to afford all the advantages of timber, fuel, hay, and other requisites for a military post." In establishing the boundary line Colonel Montgomery was further instructed to "be governed by circumstances, and a due consideration of every advantage to be derived from a military reserve." And having made the survey and established the boundary lines distinctly marked he was "authorized at once to proclaim it as the military reserve," and make a detailed report of it to the department headquarters, "accompanied with a map, to be submitted for sanction to higher authority."

In pursuance of these instructions Colonel Montgomery issued a Post Order, No. 84, June 14th, 1854, announcing a military reservation embracing "a tract of land bounded by four lines; two drawn east and west, and two north and south; the former at five, and the latter at nine miles distance from the center of the parade at this post." And Maj. Edward Johnson, U. S. A., and Capt. N. Lyon, Second Infantry, were charged with the duty of surveying the reserve at as early a period as possible.

The area embraced by this provisional reserve was, therefore, ten miles by eighteen, and contained 115,200 acres; and its announcement in advance of the survey, which was not completed until January 10th, 1855, was, as explained by Colonel Montgomery, for the purpose of securing control of a tract from which a suitable permanent reservation could be selected.

In the month of September following, perhaps previous thereto, certain persons had planned a town enterprise, and wished to locate a site for that purpose "as near the head of navigation on the Kansas river as the permanent reserve would permit," and frequently requested Colonel Montgomery to say where the boundaries of said reserve should be located and if he would not exclude therefrom one of the only two sites in the vicinity that they deemed eligible for their purpose, and at the same time not necessary to the military reserve.

Satisfied that neither of the points

referred to was necessary to the reserve, and that if a town should be built upon the site most eligible for the purpose in question, it would induce to population, and stimulate production in the neighborhood, facilitate and cheapen supplies to both the civil and military communities in its vicinity; and hence, instead of being detrimental to either, would be beneficial to both: Colonel Montgomery, in order to promote an enterprise provided for and encouraged by law, to oblige those embarked therein; and which he fully believed would be alike advantageous to both the civic and military interests of the country, and it being his duty to determine what should constitute and be the extent of the military reserve, deemed it within the scope of his rightful authority, and alike just and proper, to exclude the site in question from the permanent military reserve then to be established; but which had not yet been established according to the terms of the instructions contained in the orders received from headquarters, Department of the West, under date of March 21st, 1854.

Under date of September 20th, 1854, therefore, he replied to those who had importuned him upon the subject that the site they had indicated, below One Mile Creek, being the most eligible for their purpose, and "unessential to the post," would be excluded "from the reserve about being surveyed and definitely fixed for the use of the post."

The organization of the Pawnee

Association then followed, September 27th, 1854, as heretofore stated, and after the control of the lands excluded from the reserve had been relinquished by the military authorities at the post, and before any final action by the War Department or the President, the town of Pawnee was surveyed and marked out into streets, blocks and lots, a levee was constructed at an expense of about six hundred dollars, a large stone warehouse was partially completed, lots and shares were sold, and several buildings were erected by the purchasers. Settlers also established themselves beyond Pawnee along Three Mile Creek, the section of country about the post not having been surveyed by the Government, but being open to settlers and claimants under the laws passed by Congress.

The survey with reduced limits distinctly marked, was completed by Capt. N. Lyon, January 10th, 1855, and by direction of Colonel Montgomery was reported to the War Department, April 6th, 1855, with a plat of the lands embraced therein, "for sanction of higher authority." The boundaries of this new reserve were announced in the Post Orders, No. 16, February 8th, 1855. By this action the limits of the reserve were abridged from 115,200 acres to about 25,000 acres, and the proposed town site was left out, but lands to the east and north along Three Mile Creek were included, and some settlers in that vicinity were ejected.

On the 30th of April, 1855, Quarter-

master-general Jesup submitted the plat of the reserve, as fixed by Colonel Montgomery, to Secretary of War Jefferson Davis, with recommendation that the reserve be made for military purposes as recommended by Colonel Montgomery.

Two days previous, however, April 28th, brevet Brigadier-General N. S. Clarke, Colonel of the Sixth Infantry, commanding the Department of the West, and brevet Brigadier-General S. Churchill, Inspector-General, were designated by General Scott, commanding the Army, to visit Fort Riley and report in reference to the reserve, with a view to its reduction. They were instructed to cause a survey to be made of the tract fixed upon by them, and to have its limits marked by monuments.

Nothing was heard respecting the report submitted by Colonel Montgomery, establishing the permanent reservation, until the following month [May], when Generals Churchill and Clarke arrived at Fort Leavenworth, furnished, by direction of the War Department, with the following instructions, dated April 28th, 1855:

"To enable the President to decide whether, without detriment to the service, a reduction may be made in the reserve around Fort Riley, as defined in the orders issued June 14th, 1854, by its commanding officer, the Secretary of War has designated Generals Churchill and Clarke to make a full examination, and report upon the subject."

And while these officers were en-

gaged in performing the duties thus assigned them they received information that the reserve had been established by Executive Order.

It appears from the records that on the 5th day of May, 1855, a week after Generals Churchill and Clarke had been designated "to make a full examination and report upon the subject," "to enable the President to decide whether, without detriment to the service, a reduction may be made in the military reserve around Fort Riley," Secretary of War Davis made the following indorsement on the report submitted by Colonel Montgomery, establishing the permanent reservation:

"To the President :

"Submitted with a recommendation that a reservation as described in the enclosed plat be made for the use of the military post of Fort Riley. The extent or boundary lines are distinguished by contiguous dotted lines.

"JEFFERSON DAVIS,

*"Secretary of War."*

On the same date President Pierce declared the reserve "as above recommended by the Secretary of War" a military site, and instructed the Secretary of the Interior to cause it to be noted in the Land Office.

Within the limits as defined by Secretary Davis's "contiguous dotted lines" was embraced the town site of Pawnee and the lands to the north and east of it along the Kansas river for some distance below Three Mile Creek, but in other directions the reserve was abridged. The total area



embraced was 23,915 acres, as ascertained by a subsequent survey. The present eastern boundary of the reserve was fixed by this action.

Generals Churchill and Clarke more than indorsed Colonel Montgomery's course in excluding the Pawnee town site, for these officers reported on the 6th of June, 1855, recommending a reduction of the reserve to 11,400 acres, the track selected by them being bounded on the east by One Mile Creek, thus excluding Pawnee and the lands beyond it along Three Mile Creek. But this report was not received, of course, until the limits of the reserve had been defined by Executive Order, as stated, and no action seems to have been taken with reference to it.

The Fort Riley Military Reservation, therefore, remains as fixed by the recommendation of Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, except for certain grants, as follows:

By joint resolution, approved July 26th, 1866, twenty acres and a right of way one hundred feet in width were granted through the reserve to the Union Pacific Railway Company.

By joint resolution, approved March 2d, 1867, a central portion of the reserve lying south of the Republican river and between the Republican river and the Smoky Hill Fork was granted to the State of Kansas [Republican Bridge Company's lands] for bridge purposes.

The present area, therefore, is 19,899.2 acres.

At the time of the organization of

the Pawnee Association Colonel Montgomery was invited and consented to become a member thereof; but previously thereto he had had no connection or participation, either actual or implied, in the projected enterprise. He joined it, however, as he afterwards stated under oath, at the instance of those concerned, in the full belief that it was perfectly honorable for him to do so. All the other officers of the post and some others of the army joined it. And, so far as it is possible to ascertain from the records, the conduct of none of them, in this respect, was ever called in question. But Colonel Montgomery, because of his connection with that association, was by the sentence of a court-martial, which was confirmed by the then President of the United States, on the 8th of December, 1855, "dismissed the service of the United States," as appears from the following:

"War Department,

"December 8, 1855.

"The President has this day confirmed the proceedings and sentence of the General Court-martial, in the case of brevet Lieut.-Col. William R. Montgomery, Major Second Infantry, who accordingly ceases to be an officer of the army.

"The Department cannot pass without notice, the conduct of the other officers of the army engaged in the Pawnee Association to establish a town upon the military reserve at Fort Riley. If they have no official responsibility in this case, they have much to reproach themselves for in

influencing the commanding officer to take the step which has involved him in such difficulties.

"JEFFERSON DAVIS,

*"Secretary of War."*

And yet at no time prior to the arbitrary action of Secretary Davis in enlarging the reservation so as to include Pawnee was the town upon the reserve, as the records clearly prove.

In a lengthy opinion, with a careful review of this whole subject, dated New York, November 4th, 1857, the Hon. George W. Wood said:

"It appears somewhat extraordinary that the President, after having established this Board of Inquiry [Generals Churchill and Clarke], should anticipate their action, and at once select a reserve, and determine to introduce into that reserve the premises excluded therefrom, at the request of the citizens, and by them appropriated for the site of a town.

But it is said that he [Montgomery] excluded this for a town site. Was that wrong? There are towns in the vicinity of every fort. There is a similar town in the vicinity of Fort Leavenworth. There is much evidence on both sides to show that this was the most eligible spot for such a town, and none contradicting it. There is not a particle of evidence to show that it was wanted for the reserve. On the contrary, Lyon, the surveyor, the President's Board, and everybody say it was not wanted for the reserve, except the President, who, in haste, and without waiting for the report of his

Board, put it into the reserve, without any inquiry or investigation, the effect of which was to break up the establishment of a town on said site.

It is impossible not to perceive that there is a substratum underlying the surface of this transaction. In no other way can we account for the importance attached to these trifling matters. A town site of about six hundred acres was concluded to be left out of the reserve, at the instance of several respectable citizens, some of whom did not afterwards join the town association, and the commandant at that time, and for some time after, had no connection with the matter, and no intention to become connected therewith. The site is shown not to have been wanted for the reserve, and in particular by the President's Board of Inquiry. No fraud is charged against the commandant, or attempted to be proved in that part of the transaction. But he is charged with deceit afterwards, for not suspecting himself to have been guilty of fraud, and not inserting what he manifestly considered an innocent connection with the town association in his report of the 20th of February. On some such substratum has this mountain been raised out of these mole-hills, and complicity suspected between the accused and Governor Reeder, without proof to support it."

Whether the trial of Colonel Montgomery by court-martial and his dismissal from the service of the United States, because of his alleged interest in the town of Pawnee prior to his

official act establishing the Fort Riley Military Reservation, was just or unjust, is not hard to determine from the evidence at hand.\*

Governor Reeder meantime continued to pursue the even tenor of his way. On the 24th of November, 1854, he had removed the Executive office from Leavenworth, where it had been temporarily established, to the house of Thomas Johnson, at the Shawnee Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and on the 15th of January, 1855, he appointed seven census enumerators to take the census of the Territory preparatory to an election of members of the Territorial Legislature. These enumerators made returns upon the 3d of March, 1855, showing the total number of legal voters in the Territory to be 2,905. On the 8th of March the Governor issued a proclamation ordering an election for members of the Territorial

Council and House of Representatives, in which it was directed that "an election be held in said Territory on Friday, the 30th of March; A. D. 1855, for thirteen members of the Council and twenty-six members of the House of Representatives, to constitute the Legislative Assembly of said Territory," etc.

Prior to the date named for the election, the border Missouri counties, through the Blue Lodges, sent companies of armed outlaws into every Council District in the Territory, and into every Representative district but one, being so distributed as to control the election in each district. These outlaws overpowered and intimidated the legal voters in the Territory to such an extent that, on the day of election only 1,410 legal votes were cast out of a total of 2,905, although the total vote polled was 6,307, of which 4,908 were illegal.

The following extract from an article addressed to the "Freemen of the West," published in the *Kansas Herald*, at Leavenworth, a day or two before the election, shows the spirit of the pro-slavery press:

"We hate a deceiver. And a party, like this ragged, miserly, nigger-stealing crew, who skulk behind the name of Free State, we hold in meaner contempt than we do the immediate and avowed pupils of Lloyd Garrison. Their Janus-faced, double-dealing conduct must make them abhorred by God as they are despised by honorable men, and their last end will be down, like the dog, bereft of a soul to

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\*William R. Montgomery was born in Monmouth County, N. J., on the 10th of July, 1801. At the beginning of the Civil War he organized the First New Jersey Volunteers, joined the army of the Potomac, and aided in covering its retreat from Bull Run. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on the 17th of May, 1861, and appointed military governor of Alexandria, Va. Subsequently he held a similar office in Annapolis, Md., and then in Philadelphia, Pa., until 1862, after which he served on a military commission in Memphis, Tenn. Failing health caused his resignation on the 4th of April, 1864, and after a brief interval of mercantile occupation in Philadelphia, he retired to his home in Bristol, where he died on the 21st of May, 1871.

rise, but secure in earthly preservation, for no creeping thing of God's make will work in their accursed carcasses. It cannot be that such wretches will triumph over right and justice. We know the spirit of the West too well to admit of it. We will to the rescue, with lead and steel if necessary, for triumph our enemies shall not, unless God forsakes us, and this country is too new to deserve the judgments of Sodom and Gomorrah. Missourians, remember the 13th day of March, A. D. 1855, as Texas once remembered Alamo."

The same paper announces the result of the first legislative election in these words:

"All hail! Pro-slavery party victorious! We have met the enemy and they are ours. *Veni, vidi, vici.* Free White State Party Used Up. The triumph of the pro-slavery party is complete and overwhelming. Come on, Southern men; bring your slaves and fill up the Territory. Kansas is saved. Abolitionism is rebuked, her fortress stormed, her flag is dragging in the dust! The tri colored platform has fallen with a crash; the rotten timbers of its structure were not sufficient to sustain the small fragments of the party. Kansas has proved herself to be S. G. Q."

Governor Reeder, being fully acquainted with the details of this second shameless outrage on the part of the pro-slavery outlaws in preventing a legal election in the Territory, denounced the whole procedure and declared his intention to set aside the

election wherever proper steps were taken by the required number of citizens to contest it, and to be slow in signing certificates of election. This determination resulted in the Governor receiving many letters threatening his life in case he should set aside the election, and the opposition papers were full of articles assailing his personal, political and official conduct.

Ignoring the wholesale frauds that would have annulled the entire election, Governor Reeder set aside, on the 6th of April, 1855, such returns as on their face or by affidavit duly made were proven to be informal, and issued certificates of election to such only as were returned without protest. Under his decision, therefore, the Governor issued a proclamation on the 16th of April, for a special election to be held on the 22d of May following, to fill vacancies in the House and Council, in the first, second, third, seventh, eighth and sixteenth districts, "on account of irregularities in the previous election." And on the same date a proclamation, was issued for convening the Legislative Assembly at the town of Pawnee "on the first Monday of July next, in the building that will be provided for that purpose."

Having issued these proclamations, Governor Reeder left the Territory on the following day, April 17th, 1855, for a visit East. The fact that he intended to convene the Legislature at Pawnee, a town in which he had a landed interest, had become generally known some months previous to the

issuance of the proclamation, and, like nearly all other acts of his, this determination on his part met with the unanimous disapproval of the Missourians and the pro-slaveryites in the Territory. It was demanded of him that he should convene the Legislature at Shawnee Mission. This he positively refused to do, however, for the reason that the Pawnee Town Association had already expended considerable money in the erection of their "State house," and because he did not consider the Shawnee Mission, lying so near the Missouri border, and subject at any time to the incursions of Missouri outlaws, a suitable place for their meeting. His enemies, failing to accomplish their purpose, then raised the cry of "official land speculator," and set about to have him removed from his office by the President. So when Governor Reeder went East he called upon the President and laid before that official all the facts in relation to the establishment of Pawnee, his connection therewith, and Colonel Montgomery's order excluding the town site, etc.

"The President, in our interviews," said Governor Reeder before the Congressional Committee investigating the Kansas troubles, "expressed himself highly pleased and satisfied with my course, and in the most unequivocal language approved and endorsed all I had done." The President also stated that he was not aware of the condition of things when he approved of the Fort Riley Military Reservation, regretted that he was not fami-

liar with all the facts relating thereto, and indicated very strongly that he would endeavor to rectify what he regarded as a decided wrong—*i. e.*, including Pawnee in the reservation. The President, however, took no steps toward remedying the matter, and the court-martial of Colonel Montgomery followed, as has been detailed.

Governor Reeder returned to the Territory on the 23d of June, 1855, and on the 25th declared the result of the election held on the 22d of May, at which there had been no illegal voting, except in one precinct.

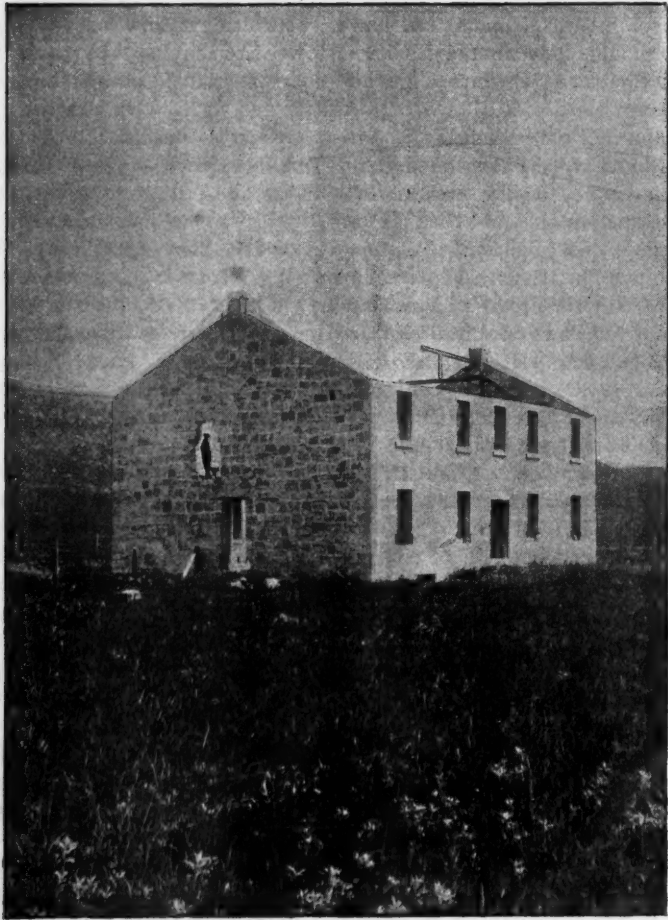
On the 27th of June the Governor removed the Executive office from the Shawnee Manual Labor School, and established it at the town of Pawnee, preparatory to the assembling of the Legislature.

Within a very few weeks after it had become generally known that Pawnee was to be the Territorial Capital the little settlement presented an animated appearance, indeed. Building progressed rapidly, and business began in earnest. The outlook was flattering, and the people who had cast their destinies with the infant city were hopeful.

The Pawnee Association had erected a "capitol" of stone, two stories high, about 40 x 80 feet, well provided with seats and writing tables. Ample accommodation for boarding existed in the little town, and the law makers were to be made as comfortable as it was possible for a frontier settlement to make them.

On Monday, the 2d day of July,





FIRST TERRITORIAL CAPITOL OF KANSAS, AT PAWNEE,  
In which the First Territorial Legislature met, July 2d, 1855.

1855, the first session of the first Territorial Legislative Assembly of Kansas was begun and held in the capitol at the town of Pawnee. The majority of the members were displeased with the accommodations the town afforded. The capitol, hardly completed, did not answer their purpose. The town, in fact, was too far from their base of supplies. They determined, therefore, to remove the temporary seat of government to Shawnee Mission, but before leaving Pawnee it was decided to purge the two legislative bodies of all, or nearly all Free State members, an object much desired by them.

The House of Representatives organized by the election of John H. Stringfellow as Speaker; James M. Lyle, Chief Clerk; John Martin,\* Assistant Chief Clerk; T. J. B. Cramer, Sergeant-at-Arms; Benjamin P. Campbell, Doorkeeper; and Joseph C. Anderson, Speaker *pro tem*.

The Council organized by the election of Rev. Thomas Johnson as President; R. R. Rees, President *pro tem*; John A. Halderman, Chief Clerk; Charles H. Grover, Assistant Chief Clerk; C. B. Whitehead, Sergeant-at-Arms; W. J. Godfroy, Doorkeeper.

The two houses being thus organized, and the Governor informed that they awaited his message, adjourned for the day. During the next four days the Legislature received the message of the Governor and referred it to appropriate committees, unseat-

ed several Free State members holding certificates of election from the Governor, and passed an act to remove the seat of government to Shawnee Mission.

At the evening session of the second day H. D. McMeekin\* introduced a bill entitled, "An act to remove the seat of government temporarily to the Shawnee Manual Labor School, in the Territory of Kansas," this being the first bill introduced. Upon its introduction the following "emergency" proceedings were had:

"On motion, the rule was suspended and bill read a first time. Rule suspended and read a second time. Considered as engrossed and put upon its third reading. The bill being upon its passage, the vote stood as follows: Ayes, 16; noes, 7. And so the bill was declared passed."

The bill was immediately messaged to the Council, which body at once suspended the rules. The bill was read a first and second time, put upon its passage and passed, Ayes, 9; noes, 3. And before adjourning for the night the Council was informed that the Speaker of the House had signed the bill, the same having been duly enrolled and reported by the committee on enrolled bills. Having been signed by the proper officers of the House and Council, the bill was presented without delay to the Governor for his consideration.

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\*Afterwards famous in Kansas as the proprietor of the Tefft House, Topeka; now deceased.

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\*Judge John Martin, of Topeka.

On the 6th of July Governor Reeder returned the bill with his objections, whereupon the House immediately passed the bill over his veto, the vote being, Ayes, 24; noes, 2. And the Council, having also passed the bill over the Governor's veto, adopted a concurrent resolution: "That when the General Assembly of the Territory adjourns it adjourn to meet on the 16th day of July, 1855, at the Shawnee Manual Labor School, the temporary seat of government for the Territory of Kansas."

On the afternoon of the 6th, therefore, the Council adjourned, and in the evening the House did likewise, and the dream of Pawnee as the prospective capital of a great State was at an end.

Governor Reeder, on the 12th of July, again established the Executive office at Shawnee, although the Legislature had, by its acts, dethroned him and made him a mere figurehead, with no executive function except to follow that body from place to place.

A dead-lock between the Governor and the Legislature followed the presentation of the first bill passed after its assembling at Shawnee. The bill was unimportant in itself, merely providing for an establishment of a ferry at the town of Kickapoo. The Governor returned the bill, however, without his approval. In vetoing the bill he said: "I see nothing in the bill itself to prevent my sanction of it, and my reasons for disapproval have been doubtless anticipated by you as

necessarily resulting from the opinions expressed in my message of the 6th inst."

After discussing the powers of the Legislature, maintaining that it had destroyed its own existence as a law-making body, the Governor's veto message closed with these words:

"It seems, then, to be plain that the Legislature now in session, so far as the place is concerned, is in contravention of the Act of Congress, and where they have no right to sit, and can make no valid legislation. Entertaining these views I can give no sanction to any bill that is passed; and if my views are not satisfactory, it follows that we must act independently of each other." . . . If I am right in these opinions, and our Territory shall derive no fruits from the meeting of the present Legislative Assembly, I shall, at least, have the satisfaction of recollecting that I called the attention of the Assembly to the point before they removed, and the responsibility, therefore, rests not on the Executive."

The Legislature thereupon adopted a memorial "to his Excellency, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States," asking that Governor Reeder be removed from office for reasons therein specified. The memorial had the desired effect, having emanated from the slave-holders' assembly, and Governor Reeder's dismissal was officially announced on the 31st day of July. On the 16th of August he notified the Legislature

of his removal in the following message:

"To the Honorable Members of the Council, and the House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas:

"Gentlemen:—Although in my message to your bodies, under date of the 21st inst., I stated that I was unable to convince myself of the legality of your session at this place, for reasons then given, and, although that opinion still remains unchanged, yet, inasmuch as my reasons were not satisfactory to you, and the bills passed by your houses have been up to this time presented to me for approval, it is proper that I should inform you that after your adjournment yesterday I received official notification that my functions as Governor of the Territory of Kansas were terminated. No successor having arrived, Secretary Woodson will, of course, perform the duties of the office as acting-Governor.

"A. H. REEDER."

Thus closed the administration, herein briefly detailed, of the first Territorial Governor of Kansas.

Being relieved from the embarrassments of his official position, Governor Reeder became an active figure in the public affairs of the Territory, and particularly prominent in the counsels of the Free State party.

In the Spring of 1856, a Grand Jury convened at Le-compton, indicted Reeder, Charles Robinson, James H. Lane and others, for high treason. Governor Reeder refused to be arrested, and early in May his friends thought that his longer stay in Kansas would endanger his life. By the aid of friends he was conveyed to Kansas City on the morning of the 11th of May. Here he was kept in concealment for two weeks, finally escaping from the assassins who were on his track by as-

suming the guise of a wood-chopper, smooth-shaven. The story of his escape is exciting in the extreme.

Acting-Governor Woodson was a



GOVERNOR REEDER IN DISGUISE.

From a Photograph taken after reaching Chicago.

native of Virginia, with strong proslavery convictions. He had the entire confidence of the members of the Legislature, and signed all bills presented to him, without consideration or hesitation. The Legislature continued in session until the evening of the 30th of August, when both Houses adjourned, having since assembling at Shawnee Mission adopted the "Revised Statutes of Missouri," with all the slavery laws therein contained, in bulk.\* To provide against possible clerical errors it was specially enacted that "wherever the word 'State' occurs in any act of the present Legislative Assembly, or any law of this Territory, in such construction as to indicate the locality of such act or laws, the same shall in every instance be taken and understood to mean 'Territory,' and shall apply to the Territory of Kansas."

The town of Pawnee received its death blow in fact when the Legislature adjourned to Shawnee Mission, but a worse fate than this even was in store for its inhabitants. In the summer of 1855 the dread disease cholera broke out among them, and of those that did not leave the place at once but few escaped death from the plague.

Colonel Montgomery's successor at Fort Riley was brevet Major E. A. Ogden, who in the summer of 1855 established the military post proper at that point, erecting barracks,

stables and other buildings necessary for a well-regulated military post.

When the cholera appeared at Pawnee, having first broken out at the post, Major Ogden devoted his entire time in attending to the wants of the stricken people. The troops and workmen at the fort fell victims to the scourge until the post was almost depopulated. Major Ogden bore up bravely, never faltering in his devotion to the afflicted, either at the post or at Pawnee. On the morning of the 3d of August, however, he too, was stricken with the plague, and at noon he was dead.

The first public monument ever erected in Kansas was that at Fort Riley, which commemorates the noble and heroic deeds of this good man.\* It is a modest shaft, situated upon the high knoll overlooking the fort. Upon the four sides of its base are these words:

"Erected to the memory of brevet Major E. A. Ogden, the founder of Fort Riley. A disinterested patriot and generous friend. A refined gentleman, devoted husband and father, and an exemplary Christian."

"Few men were more respected and loved in their lives, and more lamented in their deaths. As much the victim of duty as of business, he collectedly closed a life in the public service, distinguished for integrity and faithfulness."

"Brevet Major E. A. Ogden, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, died at Fort Riley, August 3d, 1855, aged 44."

\*The "Ogden Monument," as it is familiarly spoken of, is said to mark the exact geographical center of the United States—a statement accredited to United States Geological Surveyors—omitting Alaska.

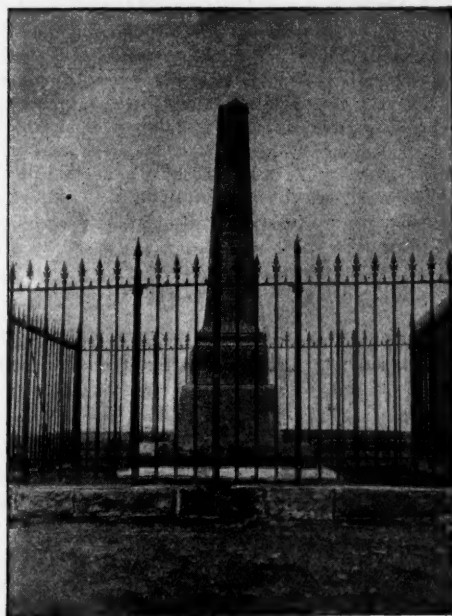
\*Since known as the "Bogus Statutes of Kansas."



"And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me: Write, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

In September of 1855, the few remaining settlers in Pawnee were notified that they were upon the

settlers removed by troops. In obedience to these instructions, the troops came down from the fort on the 10th of October, and pulled down the houses by use of ropes and other means, until the only building left standing in the capital city was the one



THE OGDEN MONUMENT.

Government Reservation, and must vacate on or before the 10th of October following. Failing to heed this notice, President Pierce and Secretary of War Jefferson Davis instructed the officer then in command at Fort Riley to have the

in which the First Territorial Legislature of Kansas had convened in July. Time and Kansas weather have left their imprint upon the old building, until it now appears as illustrated in these pages.

And thus it happened that when

the prairies blossomed with fragrant wild roses in the summer of 1855, the town of Pawnee rose to the dignity of the capital city of Kansas, and when the blighting frosts of winter

came the city and its people disappeared, leaving no sign of their presence save the "Old Pawnee Capitol," which marks the historic ground.\*

W. W. ADMIRE.

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\*Until a year ago, the site of Pawnee and the Fort Riley Military Reservation were in Davis County—a name placed upon the map of Kansas by a pro-slavery Legislature in honor of Jefferson Davis, who did so much to blot out the Free State town. The Kansas Legislature, at its session of 1889, passed an act changing the name of Davis County to that of Geary, in honor of a Territorial Governor of Kansas by that name. Among the few letters written by the Confederate Chieftain in the last year of his life, was the following, which indicates plainly that he had always understood that Davis County, Kansas, was named in his honor.

"BEAUVOIR, Miss., 3, March, 1889.

"W. W. Admire, Esq., Topeka, Kan.

"Dear Sir: Yours of the 20th ult. has been

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received, and I tender to you my sincere acknowledgment for the kind expressions evoked by the unfriendly act of the Legislature to which you refer.

They certainly had a right to change the name of a county in their State, and I have no wish to criticise their motive, though if any had thought proper to ask for the reason, I think it would have been difficult to state any act of mine which had manifested hostility to the State or the people thereof.

"With good wishes for you and yours,

"Very respectfully yours,

"JEFFERSON DAVIS."

This letter was in answer to one notifying Mr. Davis of the action of the Kansas Legislature, and asking for an expression from him concerning the same.

## EARLY SETTLERS OF SEATTLE.

HENRY L. YESLER.

THE career of Henry L. Yesler is a brilliant example of the opportunities which America and American institutions afford to young men of pluck and enterprise. Moreover, his career is so interwoven with the growth and development of the new State of Washington, that it must have an interest for readers everywhere.

Henry L. Yesler was born at Leistersburg, Washington County, Md., in 1810, a date so far away from the busy present that he was two years old when Jackson defeated the English at New Orleans, and five when the English defeated Napoleon at Waterloo. His early years were ones of toil, for sprung from the commonality he was born to labor, and though in his old age he is favored with the fairest smiles of fortune, and dwells in a palatial residence by the dark waters of Puget Sound, he loves to tell of his early trials and struggles, and of the means by which from poverty he has achieved fortune.

His school days were spent in an old log cabin where rudimentary English was taught. He was not satisfied with the knowledge of the log cabin school, for when apprenticed to a joiner he continued to prosecute

his studies earnestly. In the year 1830 he started with a companion for the West. He located at Massilon in Ohio, and in the days when that State was in reality a wilderness.

He arrived in Ohio with five dollars in his pocket, and he struggled for nineteen years to lay the foundation of a fortune—a struggle that was vain, and in 1851 he resolved to join the gold seekers that were coming West to share in California's extraordinary prosperity. He crossed the plains with a team, but when he reached the Sierra Nevada the fame of the Willamette Valley drew him to Portland. The capital of Oregon was then a village of six or seven hundred people, and as it afforded facilities for lumbering, Henry Yesler settled there. Fortune was however, again unkind, the little money that he had brought was being lessened, so he departed from Portland and went to San Francisco. At that point he became acquainted with a sea captain who had been trading in Puget Sound. The captain told Yesler of the wonderful harbors of the sound, and of the wealth of lumber that lay adjacent to its waters. Yesler saw, or thought he saw, a future in the lumber trade of Puget

Sound, so he took ship and reached the sound at the end of 1852. He located on the bay which is now the harbor of Seattle.

The country around was covered with the primeval forests of vast growth and great value. Six or seven log cabins were located in the woods close to the shore, but when Yesler arrived for the purpose of building a saw-mill the few settlers re-adjusted their claims so as to allow him to take up two claims, one for himself and one for his wife, close to the shore. In the beginning of 1853, the modest saw-mill was put in operation. Yesler was then in his forty-fourth year, and he soon found that he had at last chanced upon the right place, and his history since is the history of Seattle.

He built a cook-shop for the men working in the mill, and the cook-shop was in turn the church, the court-house, the theatre, and in civil and territorial politics the forum for the budding statesmen of Seattle.

The Indians saw a town growing around the saw-mill; they beheld the barges of the white men coming and departing o'er the sea, and once more their wild war whoop was heard in the woods, as they rushed down to slay the unsuspecting white men of Seattle. For two years the pioneers of the little hamlet struggled bravely to maintain themselves, and at last, by the assistance of the Government, they were able to terrorize the Indians to submission, and drive them back to the reservations.

Meanwhile strangers began crowding in as the fame of Puget Sound was spreading, and when the Northern Pacific Railroad began to build towards the sound, there was a veritable rush to get hold of good property along its shores. Moreover, discoveries were daily made of coal and iron in the mountains, and the settlers on the land found a soil as fruitful and prolific as that of Lombardy or Bengal. Henry Yesler was growing old, but the sight of the prosperous city growing up around his saw-mill made his heart fresh. Once, twice three times his saw-mill was destroyed by fire, but a petty disaster could do no financial damage to a man whose town-site property had advanced to over a hundred thousand dollars an acre. Indeed, of the three hundred and sixty acres which he held right in the heart of the city, some of it realized more than two hundred thousand dollars an acre, for lots in Seattle to-day range up to \$1,250 a front foot. It need hardly be said that Yesler grew to be more wealthy than his fondest dreams ever anticipated.

Away back in Ohio he had been married to Sarah Barget, a lady who shared in all the trials and triumphs of her husband, and whose memory is kept in tender recollection by countless friends in Seattle. She had borne two children to the brave man whose dauntless mind had overcome so many obstacles to success, but as if the Fates envied so much prosperity his children died untimely and his wife followed them to the tomb.

Once more he is alone, like an old oak that survives the winter's blast upon the mountain. He is eighty now, but though his children and his wife are gone, he seems to talk as serenely about the future as the dying Theban hero. Like Epimenides, he will leave in Seattle, the Queen City of the Sound, a fair daughter to confer immortality on his name.

In the city he has been mayor and councilman, but he never yearned for political distinction of any kind. A Marylander, he was a Democrat by birth, but in the great smash-up of

the civil war he found himself a Republican. That has been his political creed since then, but it must be acknowledged that his faith in political parties was not an active one. He had no time for politics, and in them as well as in religion he left others to do the thinking for him. He had been raised in the Lutheran church, but his early days in Ohio and the Northwest were not conducive to religious observance, so he has drifted into that religion which sees good in every creed and every church.

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## THE FOX RIVER VALLEY OF WISCONSIN.

### THOSE WHO FIRST EXPLORED IT.

#### I.

In these articles on the Fox River Valley, I shall include something also of the valley of the Wolf River—the whole of that region of Central and Northern Wisconsin, which is drained through Lake Winnebago and the lower Fox river into Green Bay. This comprises, roughly estimated, five or six thousand square miles. The drainage of two-thirds or more of the State is through the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, Illinois and Rock rivers into the Mississippi. At one point the dividing ridge is so slight that in seasons of very high water the waters of the Wisconsin flow across and mingle with those of the Fox.

Fifty years ago, a listener to the recitation of a class in geography in any rural schoolhouse nestling in any valley of New England or New York, might have heard the question, "What small lake is west of Lake Michigan?" And the fortunate urchin to whose lot the answer fell, having diligently hunted it down on his map, where it appeared like a small spot of ink dropped from an awkward pen and carefully licked up with a blotter, would pipe in his shrill treble, with great expenditure of lung power, "Lake Winnebago."

It was a good word—that Winnebago—that filled and poured out of the juvenile mouth, with an explosive



force that gladdened the juvenile heart, as the young student looked down at his bare toes, or the patches upon his knees, with a grin half of shame, half of triumph.

Possibly, somewhere in some of his few schoolbooks he may have seen some mention of such names as Allouez or Marquette as having penetrated that distant region at a period so remote that they seemed like names from ancient history. Eliot he knew, or heard or read something of—the sainted Eliot who spent some of his best years in making a written of an unwritten language, and translating the deeds and misdeeds of Hebrew patriarchs and kings, the sweet idyl of Ruth the Moabitess, the metaphysical discussions of Job and his friends, the erotic lyric of Solomon, and the grand poetry of the Prophets and Psalmist of Israel, for the edification of wild savages within a few miles of Plymouth Rock. But of those contemporaries of Eliot who heeded not the vicissitudes of climate, braved all the dangers of a wild, unknown region, and of savage tribes, and faced death itself without flinching through the vast wilderness from Quebec to the Mississippi, he was taught nothing. Yet they were great men in a way—great in their zeal, their faith, their endurance of suffering and death, for the cause to which their lives were devoted. In the year that John Eliot finished the printing of his Indian Bible (1663), Father Lalemont writes of the Jesuit missionaries in Canada: "Out of the twelve who

have ended their lives there, ten have either been massacred and burned through the fury of the Iroquois, or have perished in the snow, pressing forward to the conquest of souls." And he had but heard that year of the similar death two years before of Father Rene Menard, who after more than twenty years of labor in those Indian missions "had penetrated into the interior five hundred leagues, carrying the name of Jesus Christ to places where it had never before been adored," and perished in the wilderness from hunger and exhaustion in the effort to plant the Cross among the wild tribes on Lake Superior.

The Bibliolatry of Puritanism and hard doctrines of Calvinism, among the wild children of the forest, could not emulate the deeds of the ardent faith which could dispatch the soul of a dying Indian baby to Paradise by the simple rite of baptism, and would encounter any peril to administer it surreptitiously, if permission was refused.

No living person can read the Bible of John Eliot, but the sign of a world's redemption which Rene Menard carried into that wilderness stands yet over churches among the Indians of Wisconsin.

The dream of the Jesuit missionaries was to Christianize the Indians, then to civilize them, and thus build up a great Christian Empire in the new France. But the fierce and intractable Iroquois tribes, whose hunting grounds were south of the St. Lawrence river and Lake Ontario would

neither yield to their influence, nor leave the milder Algonquin tribes of the North to receive their teaching in peace, and gradually the latter to escape extermination by the constant incursions of their more powerful southern neighbors, were driven back and migrated to the westward. So it happened in the early part of the seventeenth century that what is now the State of Wisconsin, had become the seat of a comparatively dense Indian population. Some of them spread along the southern shore of Lake Superior until they came in contact with the warlike Dacotahs of the West and were driven down upon their kindred tribes who had followed the more southern water route to the shores of the Bay of the Puants (Green Bay), and the rivers which fed it. Therefore the most dense population came to be centered upon those waters. Fish abounded in the lakes and rivers and game in the forests and prairies. The region was an Indian Paradise.

Whoever will examine Green Bay—an arm of Lake Michigan on the west—stretching down southwestward seventy-five miles, separated from the lake by a long, gradually widening peninsula, so that it forms of itself a goodly-sized lake. On the west side of the bay the Menomonee river, with its mouth equi-distant from the Equator and the North Pole, forms now the boundary between Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan. South of this the Peshigo and Oconto rivers and some smaller streams flow into the west

side of the bay, all flowing from a northwesterly direction. At the head of the bay (*La Baye* of the days of the French occupation) is the city of Green Bay, the oldest settlement in Wisconsin. Here is the mouth of the Fox river coming in from a southwesterly direction from Lake Winnebago, thirty-five miles distant, furnishing by its fall of one hundred and sixty feet, at various points, magnificent water power, the first at the outlet of the lake, and the lowest at Depere, six miles above the mouth of the river. The outlet of the lake is divided by Doty's Island into two channels, upon which have grown up the twin cities of Neenah and Menasha, divided now only by a street on the island. Thirty miles south, at the other end of the lake, is the city of Fond du Lac. A little north of midway between, on the west side of the lake, where it has a breadth of about twelve miles (the widest part), debouches the upper Fox river from Lake Butte Des Morts, a beautiful sheet of water three miles away. Between these lakes, situated on both sides of the river, is the famous city bearing the euphonious name of Oshkosh, now (unless the next census shall say otherwise) the second city in Wisconsin in population.

In these cities clustering around Lake Winnebago a population of nearly or quite fifty thousand people occupy the former sites of Indian villages, corn fields and hunting grounds, and two-thirds as many more are gathered in the cities and villages

along the lower Fox river. Between the twin cities and the city of Appleton, five miles below, is a small lake known as Little Butte Des Morts. Both of the lakes Butte Des Morts (Hills of the dead) take their names from rising ground near them which were the fields of sanguinary battles between the French and their allies and the warlike Fox Indians.

About two miles above the Upper Lake Butte Des Morts is the junction of the Fox and Wolf rivers—the latter by far the largest stream, which rises among small lakes far to the northward near the Michigan line, almost mingling its waters at some points with those of the Oconto, and with its tributaries flowing originally through hundreds of miles of pine forests, alternating with oak, maple, elm, hemlock and basswood. A short distance above the junction, the Wolf flows through Lakes Poygan and Winnebago which form, with Winnebago and the two Buttes Des Morts, a chain of lakes, which, in the fine summer climate of Wisconsin, is a Paradise for yachtists, canoeists and fishermen.

The upper Fox river, which gives its name to the whole stream below the junction, is a smaller stream meandering in from a southwesterly direction in a sinuous course like the trail of a snake, through great marshes of grass and wild rice, alternating with banks of higher land. Away sixty or seventy miles southwest from Oshkosh, where its flow is towards the north, where Portage City is now a

portage of a mile and a quarter, carried the canoes of the Indians and old French *voyageurs* into the Wisconsin river. This river also heads in numerous small lakes well up toward Lake Superior, comes down from the north and a few miles above the portage turns east, as though to force its way into the Fox; then at the portage turns southwest and then nearly west until it reaches the Father of Waters near Prairie Du Chien.

So those two rivers, the Fox and the Wisconsin, with some troublesome rapids between Green Bay and Lake Winnebago, and the portage of a mile between the two rivers, formed a veritable highway of nations, or at least of savage tribes, between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, before white men ever floated on their waters and they flowed past Indian villages which were centers of a considerable Indian population.

It is not strange, therefore, that when the country began to be settled by white men, this natural highway was regarded as marked by nature as the route by which a great commerce was to be eventually carried on in connection with the Mississippi and the Lakes, with steam instead of Indian sinews and muscle to work its paddles.

The Spanish invasion of the New Western Continent in the Sixteenth century was an invasion by grim warriors inspired by a lust for gold and for conquest. In their train followed the Jesuit Fathers to conquer the souls of the conquered peoples and

gather them into the bosom of the Holy Church.

The English invasion was later, and had for its object freedom—freedom to worship God in their own way, and to forbid the worship of God in any but their way among the sturdy Puritans—freedom from pressing creditors, from half or wholly incurred penalties of the law, or from painful social conditions, in some other parts of the new settlements; but impelled, as English migration has been from the first, and is, above all else, by *greed for land*.

The French invasion to the north of all the others combined secular and religious purposes. It sought to build an empire founded on peaceful traffic and the gospel of peace and good will. The fur trade and the Cross were to make civilized Christians of the savages. The coffers of France were to be replenished from the furs and peltries and a great harvest of souls gathered from the wild inhabitants of the New France.

With fire and sword the Spaniards made their conquests complete, and founded a civilization scarcely superior to that which it supplanted.

The English simply drove the savage tribes from their hunting grounds from time to time, as their increasing numbers demanded more land. Not always avowedly, but always in fact, they proceeded in the spirit of the resolutions said to have been adopted by the early settlers in Connecticut:

*"Resolved—That the earth belongs to the Lord and his Saints.*

*"Resolved—That we are the Saints of the Lord."*

What the final result of the French plan would have been if unmolested cannot be known. Their traders penetrated the wilderness accompanied or immediately followed by the devoted disciples of Loyola. They established trade and missions among the Algonquin tribes of the North, penetrated to the great lake of the Hurons, bought furs and reared crosses and mingled on terms of equality with the children of the forest. But the numerous and powerful Iroquois of the Five Nations were implacable. The scalps of Algonquins and of Frenchmen were more attractive to them than the richest furs, and gradually the friendly tribes were driven to the West, and formed the earliest known emigration from the East to Wisconsin and Michigan. The traders and the Jesuit Fathers followed them.

In 1647 one extremity of Lake Huron washed the base of "Our House of St. Mary," a Jesuit mission. In 1661, after spending a winter on Lake Superior Father Rene Menard perished in the forest from hunger and exhaustion. Undismayed by his fate, in 1665, Father Claude Allouez penetrated to Lake Superior, and on the 1st day of October arrived at "Chagouamigong," a Chippewa village, near the present city of Ashland. There were some Huron and Algonquin Christians who had fled before the fury of the Iroquois to this wilderness. He erected "a small chapel of bark," and while Eliot was teaching the Indians

near Boston to read his Bible, the occupation of Father Allouez was "to receive the Algonquin and Huron Christians, instruct them, baptize and catechise the children," at the first christian mission in Wisconsin, on the south shore of Lake Superior. Here Father Allouez came in contact with many remnants of the scattered tribes of the Algonquins and Hurons, among whom were some who had been converts of the Jesuit missionaries in their old homes between Quebec and Lake Huron. After two years he returned to Quebec and in two days was ready to start again for the wild west, with Father Louis Nicholas to assist him in his apostolic functions, which were "to baptize the children, instruct the adults, and cause the sound of their words to be heard in the remotest parts of the world." The mission of "the Point of the Holy Ghost," was in 1668, "one of the finest in New France." Father James Marquette was sent out to the assistance of Allouez and Nicholas "with our brother Louis Le Beaume," (a lay brother.) In 1668 Father Claude Dublon was sent out to act as Superior of the Upper Mission and the Mission of "St. Marie Du Sault" was established permanently at the Sault St. Marie of our time.

The fear of the Iroquois had kept the emigrant Algonquins and Hurons together, but in 1669 "the danger at length being over," the tribes had scattered toward the south. During the truce the Jesuit Relations report

that "God has found his elect in each nation." Of the work at "the Mission of the Holy Ghost," it is reported in 1668: "They have baptized since the last year eighty children, many of whom are now in Paradise." In 1669 Father Marquette wrote from the Sault "that the harvest there is very abundant."

In 1669 Father Allouez after a visit to Quebec set out from the Sault on the 3d of November with two canoes of "Pottawatomies" (whose home was on Lake Michigan), who desired him to go with them to their country, "not" he writes, "that I might instruct them, they having no disposition to receive the faith, but to mollify some young Frenchmen who were among them for the purpose of trading, and who threatened and ill-treated them." On the 11th of November they found two Frenchmen with several savages on the mainland who warned them of the perils of navigation up the "Bay of the Puants" in November. But invoking the aid of their "Protectors" and leaving behind them a great island, "called Michilimakinak," they turned the prows of their canoes towards Green Bay, coasting along the shore. On the 25th they landed at a cabin of some Pottawatomies where the Father "had leisure to instruct them and to confer baptism on two small sick children."

On the 29th they found their route to the Fox River closed with ice. But a high wind in the night broke up the ice, and on the 2d of Decem-



ber, "the eve of the day of St. Francis Xavier," they arrived at "the place where the Frenchmen were." The next day (December 3d, 1670), Father Allouez celebrated Mass, at which eight Frenchmen "performed their devotions."

Three years before, in September, 1665, the same Father had celebrated his first Mass on the south shore of Lake Superior. But the zealous Father Menard had preceded him and with eight Frenchmen had spent the winter of 1660-61 in that wild region. "While the Father was in life they had the holy Mass every day and confessed themselves and received the communion nearly every eight days."

History furnishes nowhere loftier examples of the height of self-abnegation and devotion to which frail humanity can rise under the inspiration of a great faith and great motive, than was exhibited by those old Jesuit missionaries. They lived amid privations and perils of the most appalling nature; they gave martyrs to their cause who suffered as cruel tortures and painful deaths as those of the days of Diocletian or Nero. They shrank from no toil, avoided no dangers which lay in the path of their self-imposed duty. They counted any loss, even to the loss of life itself, as gain, if they could rescue a few savage souls as recruits for the ranks of the redeemed in Paradise. And they were so modest and simple withal, that St. Paul's eloquent description to the Corinthians of the perils

and sufferings which he had passed through, seems boastful, when compared with the letter of Rene Menard when about to start upon what he was conscious was his last earthly journey, or the simple narrative of Claude Allouez of his perilous November voyage in a frail canoe, from Sault St. Marie to the Bay of the Puants.

But the dominion of which Samuel De Champlain had dreamed was not to be established in this New France by the Propagandists of the True Faith alone.

The savage tribes were to be subdued by the peaceful arts of traffic and commerce to become loyal subjects of a great French-Indian Empire, in which religion and trade were to lay foundations for a higher civilization and yield a great harvest to France and to the Church.

So wherever the Jesuit Fathers penetrated the wilderness the traders accompanied or preceded them.

On the day after Allouez's arrival at the Baye Des Puants eight Frenchmen performed their devotions at Mass.

Thirty-four years before, in 1634, Nicollet, an interpreter versed in the Algonquin and Huron tongues, commissioned by the government of New France, had ascended the Fox river to the Lake of the Winnebagoes, and entered into a treaty with the natives, and probably had penetrated to the village of the Muscatagnes on the upper Fox river.

In 1658, Peter Radirson and his

brother-in-law, the *Sieur des Groseilliers*, with a party of twenty-nine Frenchmen, penetrated Green Bay and spent the winter of 1658-59 in that region. The next winter they spent at Sault St. Marie, and in the spring of 1660 returned to Green Bay. There is good reason to believe that Radirson went up the Fox river to its junction with the Wolf. It is not improbable that French traders had reached Green Bay before that time and after Nicolle's visit.

Father Allouez spent the winter of 1670 laboring among the various tribes represented in that vicinity, walking eight leagues on the 17th of February, 1670, to visit a village of "Pottawatomies." He found the natives among whom he had arrived "more than commonly barbarous," without "industry." The sustenance of the devoted missionary was "Indian corn and acorns," and occasionally a little fish.

The ice did not break up in the river until the 12th of April, and on the 16th he started up the Fox river on a mission to the Outagamies (Fox) Indians. Four leagues up the river he found a village of "savages named Saki, (Sauks)" who had constructed a barricade of stakes across the river, bridged across the top so that from it with little bow nets they caught sturgeon and other fish which were stopped by the stakes, "although the water does not cease to flow between the stakes."

On the 18th they "made the portage which they call Kakaling," where

the city of Kankauna is now. On the bank Father Allouez found "apple trees and vine stocks in abundance," doubtless of the wild varieties. On the evening of the 19th they arrived at the entrance to Lake Winnebago.

On Sunday, April 20th, two hundred and twenty years ago, after navigating "five or six leagues in the lake," Father Allouez said the first Mass ever said on the shores of Lake Winnebago.

The French league is a little less than two and one half miles, and this Mass was probably said within the limits of the present city of Oshkosh, about fourteen miles from their starting point that morning, for after it he says, "we arrived in a river which comes from a lake of wild rice" (Lake *Butte des Morts*), "which we came into; at the foot" (the head) "of which we found the river which leads to the Outagamies on one side" (the Wolf river), "and that which leads to the *Machkowlentk* on the other" (the Upper Fox river). They entered "the former, which comes from a lake," where they saw "two wild turkeys, male and female, exactly like those of France." They saw bustards, ducks, swans and geese in great numbers. "The wild rice, which is their food, attracts them there." This was Lake Poygan.

The 24th, after "many turns and windings in the different lakes and rivers," they arrived at the village of the Outagamies. Where this village was situated cannot be ascertained

from the report of Father Allouez. It is evident that they passed through lakes Winneconne and Poygan, and from the time between Lake Winnebago and the village—nearly four days at least—it is probable that Father Allouez ascended the Wolf river as far as the present city of New London—about thirty miles from Lake Winnebago, but by “the many turns and windings in the different lakes and rivers” of which he speaks, more than twice that distance.

Among these people the Father found that two French traders had been before him, and by their conduct had given the savages an unfavorable idea of the French Nation.

On the 27th of April he left them, and descending the stream on the 29th, reached and entered the river leading to the Mackkoutensh or Fire Nation—the Upper Fox river which he found “very beautiful, without rapids or portages.” On the 30th, leaving the canoes they walked about a league to the village of this nation.

He saw some savages “called Oumamis,” neighbors to the Fire Nation. The country of these people he found “a very fine place where we see beautiful plains and a level country as far as the eye reaches. Their river leads into a great river called Mississippi: there is navigation of only six days; it is along this river where are numerous other nations.”

Where Father Allouez disembarked to walk a league to the village of the Fire Nation cannot be determined

perhaps; but it could not have been far up the river.

He did missionary work among these people three days; baptized five children in danger of death, which were brought to him for medical treatment, received only kindness at their hands and then returned to the Bay.

Father Allouez labored among the tribes within his reach a few days (from the 6th to the 20th of May, 1670), when some duty called him to the Sault.

He found one tribe, the “Ouinibigoutz” (Winnebagos), whose language was not like that of the Algonquins or Hurons. They had emigrated from far away in the southwest.

He left at his Mission of St. Francis Xavier, seven adult Christians and forty-eight infants, or almost adults, that had been “baptized in danger—not counting about seventeen who were dead.”

In the meantime Father Gabriel Drouillette had been sent to this mission, and Father Louis Andri was on his way there.

On the 6th of September, 1670, Father Allouez returned to Green Bay accompanied by Father Claude Dablon, who had charge as the Superior of all the western missions. They found that the French who were trading there, had, by their ill-treatment of the Indians, brought affairs into “a pretty bad position.” The Indians complained of their treatment by the soldiers, from which it

seems that some soldiers had been sent there. The Indians had formed a company of soldiers of about forty young braves. The Fathers called a council and the Indian soldiers acted as guards and sentinels, in imitation of French soldiers; "but in a savage manner; that is to say, ridiculously, not being used to it."

Father Allouez, accompanied by Father Dablon, immediately made a second visit to the Fire Nation on the upper Fox river, where they arrived September 13th, 1670. Father Dablon speaks in glowing terms of the beauty of the country. They found vines, plum trees and apple trees, and great fields of wild rice, and saw buffaloes. Father Allouez resumed his teachings to this people and the Oumamies, "and through the eyes to penetrate the heart with those things which they had just heard, he showed them a picture of the general judgment, and took occasion to explain to them some things within their capacity, of the happiness of saints and torments of the damned." We hardly need the Father's assurance that they "regarded with astonishment this picture, never having seen anything like it."

Father Allouez afterwards made a winter journey to the fierce and intractable Outagamies, starting February 20th, 1671, and traveling six days over snow and ice to reach their village.

In 1671-72 the mission of St. Francis Xavier was "placed altogether newly on the river, which discharges

itself into the Bay of the Puants, two leagues from its mouth." This was at the rapids forming the fine water power at the present village of Depere, five miles above Green Bay. The Fathers erected their chapel there, because the fishing and other causes made it a point where the natives of different tribes met in great numbers. The French called the place *Rapides des Peres*—the rapids of the Fathers. It is not improbable that the difficulties growing out of the conduct of some of the traders and soldiers towards the Indians also contributed to the determination to remove the mission from the mouth of the river to the rapids.

The river from that point is broad, deep, and navigable for the largest vessels. The Indians from all parts of the shores of Green Bay could paddle their canoes to the foot of the rapids, and the fishing at that point seems to have attracted them there.

From the earliest contact of the French traders and missionaries with the Indians whose hunting grounds extended to Lake Huron, they heard from time to time of a great river far to the west, which flowed southward, and of warlike tribes who inhabited its banks.

When the fierce Iroquois of the Five Nations had by their constant animosity and repeated attacks, destroyed the villages and corn fields of the milder Hurons, and driven them and the scattered remnants of the nomadic Algonquin tribes further west for safety, they found it only by ga-

thering toward Lake Superior. At the Bay of Chgoamagon, a village of the Chippewas, Father Allouez found a sort of gathering place for many tribes, among whom the missionaries had labored before the exodus from their former homes. But here they came in contact with bands of the western Indians from the head waters of the great river, who were nearly as fierce and implacable as the bloodthirsty Iroquois. So when the Quebec government finally succeeded in punishing the Iroquois and compelling them to enter into a treaty to keep the peace, the threatening attitude of the Sioux of the west caused another movement of the Algonquin race toward the south.

By the time that Father Allouez established the mission of St. Francis Xavier at Green Bay, the general course of, and distance to, the great river was known, and that it could be reached with canoes.

As early as 1669 Father James Marquette contemplated an attempt to explore this famous river, and he devoted some time to learning the language of the Illinois Indians, bands of whom had been found among other tribes in the wilds of Lake Superior. The alliance formed by Champlain with the Algonquins and Hurons had opened a commerce between them and the French greatly to the advantage of both. The French power, at first inadequate to protect them from the Iroquois, had at length compelled a peace from those terrors of the wilderness. In the far west, beyond the

great river, were tribes as numerous and fierce as the Iroquois, and the poor decimated Illinois began to look to the French power for aid against enemies who threatened their extermination.

In May, 1671, a great congress of all the tribes east of the Mississippi, including the Miamies, who had been visited at Chicago by Nicholas Perrot, the agent of Talon, the Intendant of New France, was held at Sault St. Marie. It was announced that they were all placed under the protection of the King of France.

Whether the great river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or into the Gulf of California was a question on which opinions were divided. Some hoped by it to find a new route to the East Indies.

Father Marquette, who had established a mission near Michilimacinac, and *Sieur Louis Joliet*, appointed by Count Frontenac (who came out as Governor of the French Colony in 1672), to explore the western river, with five other Frenchmen, in two canoes, set out from the mission of St. Ignatius, at Michilimacinac, on the 13th of May, 1673. Some of the Menomonee Indians endeavored to persuade them from the undertaking. They represented the savages on the great river as cruel and vicious, and that the river was infested by monsters which devoured men and canoes.

Undeterred by any prospect of the perilous nature of the voyage, they proceeded on their way. From the Bay of the Puants they found the



ascent of the rapids difficult. The sharp stones cut the feet of the men who hauled the canoes up the rapids.

When they arrived at the station which terminated the former explorations, they found natives of the Miamies and Mascoutines (Oumamies and Machkontench or Fire Nation of Father Allouez's narrative), and also some of the "Kickabeaux" whom Father Allouez mentions as being four leagues from the village of the Fire Nation at the time of his first visit.

This place was their real point of departure on new explorations. Joliet and Marquette, with their five Frenchmen, were the first white men of whose travels beyond this location of the "Fire Nation" there is any certain account.

To this point Father Allouez had preceded them in May, 1670, and again in company with Father Dablon in September, 1670. All these Fathers were enraptured with the beauty of the country at this point, and it would be a point of some historic interest if the location of this Indian village could be determined, for it is the real point from which Joliet and Marquette began their voyage of discovery. It is probable that French traders—perhaps some of the five Frenchmen who accompanied them—had visited this village. Generally some venturesome traders had preceded the missionaries everywhere, and the place seems to have been known to some of the party with Joliet and Marquette.

But beyond this was an unknown region, and Father Marquette having assembled the old men of the village, explained to them that Joliet was sent by the Governor of New France to discover new countries and he was sent by God to spread the light of the Gospel. With presents he requested two guides to put them on their route.

On the morning of June 10th, they embarked with two Miami guides to conduct them through the marshes and small lakes and wild oats (rice) which often obstructed the passage and rendered its discovery difficult, to the portage. The two guides conducted them to, and assisted them to carry their canoes across, the portage of "two thousand seven hundred paces." Then the guides returned and left the seven Frenchmen alone "in this unknown country, in the hands of Providence."

In all the annals of discovery there is no more romantic chapter than the voyage of those seven Frenchmen down the "Wisconsin" to the Mississippi, which they reached on the 17th of June, 1673; down that river to a point below the Arkansas, and their return by the way of the Illinois and Chicago rivers and Lake Michigan to the Bay des Puants, which they reached near the end of September. De Soto had crossed the great river near its mouth a hundred and thirty-one years before, but it was with a body of mail-clad warriors in search of gold and conquest. When Joliet and Marquette, with their five com-

panions, entered it, it was upon a mission of peace and love. "France and Christianity stood in the valley of the Mississippi."

This chapter would be incomplete without mention of the first sailing vessel that passed up the great Lakes. On the 7th of August, 1679, the indomitable but unfortunate La Salle launched the first craft larger than a canoe ever built above Niagara Falls—a vessel of about sixty tons, and carrying five small guns, in which he sailed to Michilimacinack, where he established a trading house, and then to Green Bay. This vessel was called the *Griffin*. He sent her back to Niagara September 18th, 1679, laden with furs and peltries of great value, upon which he depended to retrieve his fortune, which had become involved. But the *Griffin* and her crew were never heard of afterward, and it was a long time before another sailing vessel reached Green Bay. La Salle seems to have entertained plans of colonization on a larger scale than were usual among the early French traders.

Doubtless the routes by the Fox and Wisconsin rivers soon became a familiar one to the French traders. In 1680 Hennepin, who had been detained by the Sioux in his exploration of the upper Mississippi, was released through the influence of a French trader and returned to Quebec by way of those rivers and Green Bay. The Baron Le Hontan visited Green Bay in 1689, and went across to the Mississippi.

Green Bay became the central point of a great traffic which passed through the Fox and Wisconsin rivers between the lakes and the Mississippi. As nomadic in their habits as the wild tribes with whom they carried on their trade, the early traders penetrated wherever there was water to float their canoes, and native men to be found with furs and peltries, and wherever they went the devoted missionaries were close after or preceded them. They had the faculty of adapting themselves to the customs and habits of the Indians, and pursued their long, lonely journeys through the unbroken wilderness (excepting among the Iroquois), without fear of the deadly tomahawk and scalping knife which were so fatal among the early English colonists.

The French were not colonists. The traders did not encourage settlements, which would tend to narrow the hunting grounds of the Indians with whom they traded. The priests indulged the fond dream of extending the dominion of the Church, and of France, by the conversion of the Indians, not by the settlement of white men. Frontenac, who indulged the still wilder dream of civilizing the nomadic tribes into French subjects and citizens, complained of the priests that they did not want to civilize the natives, but desired to keep them in perpetual wardship. The priests knew the Indian character better than Frontenac did. So before the close of the seventeenth century the Fox River

Valley of Wisconsin was familiar ground to the traders and *voyageurs* and missionaries. The former trafficked with the wild men of the wilderness, and the latter preached and prayed, and taught, and baptized dying infants, and were gathered to the bosom of Mother Earth leaving a romantic historic halo over these beautiful waters which has lingered here two centuries. But, if no canoe

had ever borne trader or Jesuit west of Niagara, the course of the history of this region would have reached substantially the same results that have been reached.

For, since history began, it was only conquerors, like the Spanish, or colonists, like the English invaders of America, who changed the course of history, or the destiny of countries.

GEORGE GARY.

## ASPEN, COLORADO: SOME OF ITS FOUNDERS AND PIONEERS.

### II.

#### JASON E. FREEMAN.

JASON E. FREEMAN, who is one of the substantial citizens of Aspen, belongs to that vast army of intelligent, persevering, courageous people who have gone forth from the land of the Puritans to build up new industrial empires on the broad plains and among the great mountains of the West. He is of English extraction, but his ancestors located in New England among the first who cast their lot upon those shores, and for many generations the family has been connected with that section. It was represented in the patriot army of the revolution, his paternal grandfather having served with distinction through that great conflict. This soldier of the revolution settled at Lime, N. H., after the war, and lived there until his death, in 1799. He left a widow, who afterward married

a Mr. Richardson. Mr. Freeman's maternal grandfather, who was named Woodward, resided at Bridgewater, Vt., where his life was devoted to the Baptist ministry, the duties of which were combined with the occupation of farming.

Daniel Freeman, father of J. E. Freeman, was born at Lime, N. H. After he was nine years of age his home was at Woodstock, Vt., where he afterward followed the occupation of a tiller of the soil. He was united in marriage with Betsey Woodward, six children being born to them.

Jason E. Freeman, who was the youngest of the family, was born on September 6th, 1839, at Pomfret, Vt. His boyhood was spent in the usual New England style, working on the farm, and being employed at different times in a factory and in a store, and

attending the country school during a part of each year. He remained beneath the paternal roof until he was twenty-six years of age. The father having partially lost the use of his right hand, for many years Jason contributed his full share toward the maintenance of the family.

When the war of the rebellion broke out the patriotic spirit which Mr. Freeman had inherited from his revolutionary ancestors, led him to be among the first to answer his country's call for volunteers, and he went forward as a member of the First Vermont Infantry, of which Colonel Phelps was in command, under a three months' enlistment. After the expiration of his term he served for several months in a private confidential capacity with Major Redfield Proctor, of the Fifth Vermont Infantry. In 1862 he re-enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment, of the Second Vermont Brigade, under Colonel Wheelock G. Veasey, this being in the nine months' service. Among the engagements in which this brigade participated was the memorable battle of Gettysburg.

History credits the Second Vermont Brigade with distinguished, gallant service on that bloody field, and the credit was won for it largely by the Sixteenth Regiment, in the ranks of which Mr. Freeman fought as a second lieutenant. The only injury that he sustained during the war, was received in this battle. He was struck by a spent ball, and often suffers yet from the contusion that resulted.

That Lieutenant Freeman enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his superior officers, is shown by the fact that, before the expiration of his term of service, he was commissioned by Colonel Veasey to go to Washington in the capacity of regimental quartermaster, to employ transportation for the sick and wounded, and for the baggage, etc. This commission was performed so satisfactorily that the young officer had the pleasure of receiving the most highly commendatory letters from his superiors. Lieutenant Freeman enlisted for the third time in March, 1865, in the Sixth Vermont Infantry, but in a short time the long war was over and he was honorably discharged.

Returning to his native State, he again entered the ranks of civil life, engaging in mercantile and manufacturing enterprises until 1878, the three last years of the period being spent in Montreal, Canada.

In 1879 Mr. Freeman moved to Colorado. After inspecting various points he determined to go to Aspen, which was a newly founded, straggling camp of prospectors, reached only by rugged foot-trails over the mountains. On April 8th, 1880, with two companions he set out from Buena Vista, for the sixty-five mile tramp. Their outfit consisted of a hand sled loaded with bedding, and 500 pounds of provisions. The snow was deep on the mountains, and the trail was worn into such a condition that it was almost impassable, but, after fifteen days, during which the

greatest hardships were experienced, the party reached their destination. Life in the young city however, was not surrounded by many more comforts than had been experienced along the trail. Houses of any kind were extremely scarce, and the party found themselves compelled to resort to a snow dug-out for shelter. This was soon supplanted by a "tepe," composed of poles and brush, and, in a short time the party were able to boast of a log cabin; and gradually, comparative comfort was secured, to give place, in its turn, to all the conveniences of modern civilized life.

Mr. Freeman soon satisfied himself that Aspen was a place of vast possibilities. He readily detected the evidences of the unbounded mineral wealth by which the place was surrounded, and busied himself in securing property along the great lode. He has followed the mining business during his entire residence in Aspen, and is now the owner of large and valuable interests which are managed by the firm of Freeman & Root, of which he is senior member. During one period of eighteen months he was also engaged in the jewelry business, in which he achieved very satisfactory success.

All worthy local objects have constantly met with Mr. Freeman's hearty support, and he has been prominently connected with several of the fraternal orders. His is a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, having served both in a official ca-

capacity, and is also an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically he is a Republican, and in 1885 was the successful candidate of his party for the office of City Treasurer.

Mr. Freeman has always taken an active part in the work of building up the city, and has become extensively interested in city property, being the owner of nine fine dwellings, which, alone, return him a comfortable revenue. Movements of a public character have universally received his countenance and assistance. He joined the Chamber of Commerce when it was organized, and in April, 1889, he consented to take the helm as president of the association.

In September, 1865, Mr. Freeman was married to Miss Addie S. Wood, of Brandon, Vt. Four children were born to them, two only being now living, Stella L. and Mary Freeman Parmenter, the latter having been adopted when a child of two and one-half years, by George W. Parmenter, of Brandon, Vt. Their mother died in January, 1874, and on January 10th, 1884, Mr. Freeman married Miss Laura M. Plumb, of Streator, Illinois. The offspring of this union is one child, Nelson Herbert, born in November, 1884.

Mr. Freeman's standing in the community in which he lives is attested by the fact of various offices having been bestowed upon him by the public, and by the several orders and associations with which he is con-



nected. Those who know him best are ever ready to speak in the highest terms of him as a man and as a citizen, and there are none with

whom he comes in contact in the affairs of life, who do not honor and respect him.

A. N. TOWNE.

## BANKERS AND CAPITALISTS OF COLORADO.

HON. JOHN A. CLOUGH.

In the "Harlleian Manuscript, folio 1917," in the British Museum, may be seen mention of the pedigree of the Clough family of Great Britain. Richard Clough was commonly called "Henry," or the "Old," from having lived during the reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., of Edward VI., and of Queens Mary and Elizabeth, a period of eventful English history extending from the close of the fifteenth to the latter part of the sixteenth century.

His son, Richard Clough, knight, was an eminent merchant and partner of Sir Thomas Gresham who, at Sir Richard's suggestion, erected the Royal Exchange. In 1567 he built on his paternal estate the family mansion of Plas Clough, Denbigh, North Wales, still in the possession of his descendants.

The same authority locates branches of this old family in Llwyn Offa, County Flint, and at Clifton House and Newbald Hall, County York. Rev. John Clough, M.A., is the present owner of Clifton House. The motto long adopted by this family in England is *sine macula macla*, "without the least flaw." The family seat has

been at Plas Clough, Denbigh, more than ten generations. Some of the family crossed the line into Scotland. The name Clough or Clow, is evidently of Scotch origin, signifying a "wooded valley by the roadside."

The ancestor of the Cloughs of Maryland, came directly from Scotland—first to New York. He transmitted to his children facts concerning his family descent and their rights to landed estates substantially in accord with the information derived from the Harlleian Mss., but these are simply tradition now. The legal proof of lineal descent is missing, being lost by the burning of the Court House in Cambridge, Md., many years ago, and therefore the title to property of immense value, long since barred by the statute of limitation.

This is one of many thousands of a similar character, the result of the break-up in the old families of England—part remaining in the old and part removing to the new world. The rupture did not change the fact of consanguinity, though it rendered it almost uniformly impossible to establish that fact in courts constitution-

ally inimical to the admission of such proof.

Mr. John A. Clough, President of the Colorado Savings Bank, was born in Carolina County, Md., November 26th, 1826. After acquiring a common school education he engaged in teaching, in which he continued for three years. Farming and stock dealing engaged his attention until 1862, when he removed to the adjoining county, Queen Anne. He continued in this business until 1872, when he removed to Colorado, arriving in Denver, May 19th of that year. As a slaveholder he had manumitted his slaves before the war declared them free. Mr. Clough conceived that his experience in cattle dealing and raising in Maryland might be of advantage to him in the West. This was his incentive to "go West." The result of his coming to this country thus actuated is now a conspicuous page in the history of "The Cattle upon Colorado Ranges." [An article from his pen on this subject is in the February number of this magazine, current year.]

Mr. Clough, though denied the privilege of a liberal education, took an active interest in the reorganization of the Colorado Seminary in 1879 (out of which grew the Denver University), and was elected trustee, treasurer and member of the Executive Committee. Besides contributing liberally to the building and endowment funds, he served for eight years without pay as treasurer, when he declined a re-election, which, dur-

ing the erection of the splendid buildings at the corner of Fourteenth and Arapahoe streets, was no sinecure. He still serves as trustee and member of the Executive Committee.

When it was proposed to start a Manual Training School in connection with the University, Mr. Clough entered heartily into the project and was the third largest contributor to the funds to make a start, after which Mr. Haish of De Kalb, Ills., at the solicitation of Bishop Henry W. Warren, gave \$65,000 to put up the present Manual Training and Medical School Buildings. On the laying out of that beautiful suburb of Denver, University Park, where is to be located the permanent University buildings, on a proposition for friends of the institution to build houses in the park to start a settlement, Mr. Clough was the first to build and erected in 1886 a two-story brick dwelling.

When Mr. Clough sold his stockyards, etc., in December, 1885, with a view to retiring from business, he returned to Maryland in 1886, where he spent some time upon his farms; but he became discontented out of business. Therefore in June, 1887, when Mr. F. K. Atkins, Walter J. Wildman, and others were organizing the Colorado Savings Bank, Mr. Clough took an interest. This bank opened for business July 1st, 1887, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000, with Mr. Clough as President, and a board of well-known business men as directors.

The success of this bank has been phenomenal, notwithstanding several previous attempts by others to start Savings Banks had not succeeded. As agents of the Lombard Investment Company they have loaned in the last two and one-half years, over \$2,000,000 on first mortgage bonds on which the bank gets a commission. Their own business has grown rapidly.

## REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1888.

No. of Accounts, 709 Due Depositors, \$ 56,089.62

## REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1889.

No. of Accounts, 2,728 Due Depositors, \$201,402.71

## REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1890.

No. of Accounts, 7,120 Due Depositors, \$524,303.22

They have paid the stockholders eight per cent. semi-annual dividends and carried to surplus fund and undivided profits, \$39,378.13.

His first wife having died, Mr. Clough, in July, 1888, married Miss A. E. Carle, a cultured and wealthy lady of Denver, formerly of Palmyra, N.Y., a member of the old Lawrence Street M. E. Church, and a liberal contributor to the building fund of the new Trinity M. E. Church.

In subsequent papers in this Magazine upon "Methodism in Colorado," the part taken by Mr. Clough in the final up-building of the splendid temple of worship known as Trinity M. E. Church will be set forth more in detail. It may be here stated that that superb structure would not have been located on the splendid site it now occupies but for the liberality

of Mr. Clough's offer to give one-fourth of the money necessary to secure the site, which resulted in raising sufficient funds to complete the purchase. His munificent contributions to the building fund also helped to secure the completion of the superstructure, thereby giving to Methodism an impetus in Colorado resulting in greater good to man and the glory of God.

Mr. Clough is, and has been from its commencement, president of its board of trustees, which office he held for years in the old Lawrence Street Church, of which Trinity is the successor. His membership with the M. E. Church began in his youth, in Maryland, when his resolution to become a church member was coupled with a resolve to give as much as was in his power thereafter for the support of the church of his early choice. What he has done in helping to build and repair churches and parsonages and to sustain preachers at weak points in his native section, is well known to the people of that community.

He told the writer, with something of emotion kindling his eye, how in his early boyhood struggles he saved and gave as his year's offering, twenty-two and one-half cents. "It was more of a sacrifice to do that then," said Mr. Clough, "than to give whatever I may have given since."

HENRY DUDLEY TEETOR.

## THE MINING INDUSTRY OF COLORADO.\*

THE object of this convention, as I understand it, is to devise ways and means to enlighten the world as to the resources and attractions of this grand State of Colorado.

A speaker was wanted whose interests lie in all portions of the State, particularly in the mining towns, and who has most reason to feel a deep interest in the prosperity of every mining district and a strong sympathy with the miners, and the choice fell on the president of the mining stock exchange, because that institution has already on its list mining properties in many counties in the State, namely: Lake, Park, Pitkin, Gunnison, Ouray, San Juan, Summit, Boulder, Gilpin, and Clear Creek.

The success of the exchange is dependent on them, is working with and for them, and the miners are looking upon it as the gateway out of their difficulties. It is not working for the great cities, but for the mining districts, but you cannot help the miners without helping the larger towns. It

is building them up now more than any other influence, and success for mines is success for the cities; failure for them would be failure for the great business centers.

It is a deplorable fact, that the majority of Eastern people, look with suspicion on the mining business. They regard it as illegitimate, as a lottery, and many of them would rather invest in the Louisiana—they think their chances would be better. Now, there is some cause for this. Enthusiastic men who knew little about mining, have procured capital from men who knew less about it, and put the money and the mine in charge of men who knew nothing about it, and the result has been disaster. One can hardly see how it could have been otherwise. Many pools have been formed among people in moderate circumstances, one of their number selected to take the money and go and buy a prospect (they not having money enough to buy a mine), and here the result has again been disastrous. Why? Because an inexperienced person has tried to do the business.

But I say mining is a legitimate business, and I think I can prove it. Every one will acknowledge that farming is a legitimate business. Well,

\* At a convention of the citizens of Colorado, held in Denver, on February 12th last, for deliberation upon the resources of that State as inducements for emigration thither, Hon. George F. Batchelder, President of the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange, upon invitation, delivered the above address.

go to a farming country and look at the railroads. See a freight train go by and count the cars—thirty, forty, fifty, and sometimes sixty cars loaded with grain hauled by one engine. What is the financial condition of the road? It is sometimes hard to get money to pay the men, and look at the roadbed. The ground is naturally so level and even that the track could almost have been laid without grading.

#### MINING ROADS.

Now look at the railroads in a mining country. I am referring to the most mountainous part, where the mines are. Count the cars—instead of thirty, forty, fifty, and sixty, count three, four, five, and six. I know one road that considers two loaded cars a good train for one engine. Then look at the roadbed. One would almost think the grading of a road of it would cost more than a mile in the farming country, and what is the financial condition of these roads? Why the annual passes on Otto Mears' road are made of pure silver, beautifully engraved at a cost of \$8 or \$10 each. I haven't got one, but I know a man who has. Now, if it costs ten times as much to build railroads in a mining country and ten times as much to operate them as it does in a farming country (and the road still makes money), why not say that mining is ten times as legitimate and ten times as profitable as farming. I believe you will agree with me when I say men have become ten times as wealthy by mining as any one has by farming.

The miners want money to open up

their mines. To attract it here you must devise some better plan of operation than that of former years. The mining speculations of the last decade, brought discredit upon mining, because the whole business was badly and wrongly managed, or rather it had no management. It drifted without a rudder on the rocks.

Under the old method the capitalists must keep putting up more money or lose the whole investment, and the miner had to keep giving up another sixteenth, eighth or quarter of his mine to prevent losing the whole of it. This kind of work went on till capital could not be obtained for mining purposes. A year ago a miner could not find anywhere men who would furnish funds to aid him in his work, so his property must remain idle. While on the other hand, there are thousands of people who have money to invest, who would gladly aid the miner and share his profits, if the facts of the case were fairly presented, and some plan devised for the mutual protection of all parties. This calls for an organized plan, for promoting the interest of the State. For its location at the point from which the arteries of business diverge, and connect with every mining district. It should be composed of mining men who have had years of experience in all kinds of mines, in all parts of the State. They should be able in a day to visit any of the mines and ascertain the whole truth about them. This should give the investor, great or small, as good a chance to



make money out of the product of a mine or the development of a prospect, or a rich strike in either, as the hardy, fearless, tireless prospector has. They should ascertain the location, area, title, quality and value of every property offered for sale. They should save the miner from the necessity of leaving his property idle, or of giving three-fourths of it away for capital to work it. They should give to every owner the opportunity to realize the cash for his mining interests any day and every day. These inducements should be so set forth and made known as to bring the investor to the aid of the miner for their mutual advantage. Briefly, these are the things required to be done to draw the desired people and the needed capital. You have now started out in the right direction. Go on and take such measures as will make known these things, that you so well know, to the many that do not know them, and your object will be accomplished.

#### CHASING SHINING ORES.

There is no prize that can be offered for which people will travel so far, endure so great hardships, climb so high on the mountains or burrow so deep in the earth as for silver and gold. These precious metals drew all the inhabitants of California across the broad continent and caused the building of the transcontinental railways. They drew all the people of Colorado over the plains, and the whistle of countless locomotives followed in their track. If you wish to attract people and capital to Colo-

rado, you have only to put before them the plain facts regarding the beautiful climate, the blue, sunny skies, the clear mountain streams, and the wonderful productiveness of the mines and of the soil.

Permit me to refer for a moment to some facts about soils that have come under my personal observation.

#### A RICH GARDEN.

This is a great State, an empire in size, a kingdom in wealth. I know of a piece of ground within its borders, two miles wide and three miles long. Call it a garden spot if you will, bought less than a dozen years ago for \$5 per acre, which has yielded an average of \$3,000 per acre each year. The product for twelve years amounts to \$36,000 per acre, and the whole garden of two by three miles, has produced in twelve years \$140,000,000. What sort of soil are you hunting for? That garden is the door-yard of the city of Leadville. I can show you a patch of ten acres in that door-yard that has in it a visible crop already grown and waiting to be harvested, worth \$1,000,000 per acre. Practically it is a storehouse for \$10,000,000 in value. If the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States had it in his department, he would groan with economical anguish at the immense expense of storing it. I can take you to one acre in that garden spot and show you a hole in the ground from which has been taken \$5,000,000 worth of mud and dirt.

What sort of soil do they want?

If the worthy Secretary of the

Treasury had his way, I suppose that hole would be filled up with the product that came from it, and a warehouse receipt issued for the whole \$5,000,000. If you want thousands of people and millions of money to come to Colorado and open up your mines, buy your real estate, cultivate your lands and build factories to turn out every good thing under the sun, tell them this new and almost uncultivated State, produced last year \$36,000,000 in gold and silver from beneath her soil.

Tell them there is always a ready market for this product, an unlimited demand; that all people, in all countries, through all civilized times, have obtained all they could of it, yet there has never been a surplus nor a natural and honest decline in its value. Tell them it commands and controls all other products all over the round globe. Tell them there is no other country, no other State which produces so much of it to the acre or has so many acres containing it as Colorado. The reports of 1889 tell us that real estate was sold in that year in the city of Denver, to the amount of \$60,000,000. This investment at ten per cent. would give a gross income of \$6,000,000 a year. This is a grand showing. Figure your mining property on the same basis, and at ten per cent. per annum the annual product of \$36,000,000 makes the mines of Colorado worth \$360,000,000. That is the sum of money a mining trust syndicate must raise to own and control our paying mines.

But this is reckoning value only on mines that are producing. There are as many others, now only prospects, that will be producers of as much more bye and bye if capital comes in to open them up.

#### LOOKING FOR ANOTHER LEADVILLE.

If you can tell them where there will be discovered another mineral deposit like that of Leadville, thousands of people and capital will rush to the spot; but there is only one Leadville in the world, and it is a better place to make money to-day than it was ten years ago. It is producing more net profit each and every year. There are undeveloped claims lying in the Leadville belt as good as any yet found. Tell your Eastern capitalists that the opportunities for intelligent and successful mining are abundant in every mining district in the State, as good and abundant as they ever were. Now I will give you a pointer, and if you choose you can give it out to the world. Every ten years there has been a mining boom. In 1849 and 1850 it was in California. In 1860 at Leadville (Pike's Peak times). In 1870 at Virginia City and Deadwood. In 1880 at Leadville again. This is 1890, and the regular boom is due. The country is prepared for it; much has been learned about mining in the last ten years. It has steadily grown in favor; it is known to be paying more and steadier profits than ever before. Capital awaits a fair opportunity to invest in it, labor is anxious to be called to it, the time is ripe for it, and if you can show a good

method for investing and working, and point out the place where the next mining boom will develop, the people and capital will be there. I have not the time to explain all the reasons for things, but I will state what I believe to be true, and am ready to back it up with reasons if you want them.

The location of the next mining boom can now be named. The quality of the ore has been proven, the methods of treating it are understood, the area of it is immense, and the location of it is the whole State of Colorado, and it has already begun.

The applications for mineral patents are enormously large; larger than they have been since 1883. They were largely increased in December, and in no year have there been so many in the month of January, as in January, 1890. Many properties that

have been idle for years are starting up work. There is rapidly increasing activity in our mining camps. Some mines are now producing ore which were idle prospects a few months ago. Hundreds of people are now investing thousands of dollars every day in mining property in this State, through the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange. If you send out the information that can be honestly given to the world about the mining business of the State, you may reasonably expect to astonish many people who will read the paper. When you have compiled your array of such facts and come to read them over, you will be yourselves astonished. Our product will soon be increased to \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 per annum, and those are now living who will see the annual product of Colorado \$100,000,000.

GEORGE F. BATCHELDER.

## SEATTLE.

### A CHAPTER FROM AN UNCOMPLETED HISTORY.

At first thought the idea of presenting a historical sketch of the ambitious young cities of the far Northwest appears to be absurd. Only within a few months have these cities attracted the attention of a world which was before unconscious of their existence. It is as if they had come into existence in a night—as if the logging camp or milling post of June had by some marvelous transformation become the growing and busy city of July.

The history of such cities, one naturally thinks, is all before them. Their past is too brief to require research or to justify narration.

Such an opinion, though it might be a natural one, would not by any means be a correct one. Such cities as Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane Falls do everything rapidly, and they make history with the same rapidity that they do everything else. Their historical epochs are measured by months rather than by years. In a

fraction of a life-time of a generation the oldest of them has passed through the periods of isolated settlement, Indian warfare, frontier development, and border lawlessness, and has taken a place among the commercial centers of the Republic. It has had its lynchings and its labor troubles. It has had its race war. Finally, it has had the baptism of fire which seems to be necessary to the prosperity of American cities.

There are to be seen daily upon the streets of Seattle men, and some of them are scarcely more than middle-aged, who have participated in the events of all of these epochs of the city's history; who have helped to cut away the trees from land now covered with pretentious buildings; who have fought Indians where now is the heart of the city; who have borne their part in the varied events of frontier life, and are now a part of the civilization which they have helped to create. To the thoughtful the sight of these men, ordinary men of business with no trace of the pioneer about them, as they mingle with the crowds upon the streets of their city, is of extraordinary interest. It is as if the founders of the Commonwealth had been awakened from a long sleep and placed in the midst of the prosperity which they had created. It is as if stout Benjamin Church still dwelt upon the shore of Narragansett bay, or as if Daniel Boone were to return to the Kentucky of today. Nowhere but in the great West have the era of exploration and early

settlement and the era of commercial importance been concentrated in the life-time of a single generation. Nowhere but here has the pioneer seen the full result of his labors.

The original settlement of Seattle was made on February 15th, 1852, by Carson D. Boren, W. N. Bell and Arthur A. Denny, who on that day located claims on the land now occupied by the business portion of the city. Some five months before this a settlement had been made by J. N. Low and D. T. Denny upon Alki Point, about four miles from Seattle. Upon this settlement the ambitious name of New York was conferred by its founders. Between New York and the younger settlement of Seattle there was for a time a struggle for supremacy, but Seattle won a decisive victory and before many years had passed the people of New York gave up the contest, deserted their settlement, and, removing to Seattle, united their fortunes with those of their late rivals. The triumph of the younger settlement was doubtless due in a great degree to the fact that Henry L. Yessler, who had come to Puget Sound in search of a site for a saw-mill, had selected Seattle as the scene of his operations. He arrived in Seattle in the autumn of 1852, and the original settlers gladly shifted the boundaries of their respective claims in order to make room for him. The saw-mill which he erected though not a very extensive one, was the first built on Puget Sound, and its location at Seattle at once gave that place an im-

portant position among the tiny settlements which had been made here and there upon the edge of the unexplored forest which stretched away in every direction from the waters of the Sound.

In spite of its saw-mill, however, the growth of Seattle was so slow as to be almost imperceptible. The arrival of each new settler seems to have been regarded as marking an era in the growth of the place. The life of the settlers was hard and unsatisfactory. They were cut off from communication with the world almost as completely as if their settlement had been formed upon an unknown island. Mails were received only at long intervals, and the Sound was navigated only by canoe. The saw-mill gave uncertain employment to a few of the men, and the others farmed upon small patches of land from which they had cleared the forest, or eked out an uncertain livelihood by trading with their fellow-settlers or with the Indians, of whom thousands then dwelt upon the shore of the Sound. Occasionally a vessel came from San Francisco for a cargo of piles. The arrival of such a vessel seems to have been regarded as an event of great importance. The settlers dropped their usual occupations, and everybody went to work at cutting piles until the cargo was complete. There was little money in circulation, and the most extravagant values were placed upon ordinary articles of food and clothing. Pork and butter were brought around

Cape Horn, the flour from Chili, and the sugar was brought in mats from China.

Arthur A. Denny, in a volume of reminiscences which he has published, speaks as follows of the scarcity of provisions in the fall of 1852: "That fall I paid ninety dollars for two barrels of pork, and twenty dollars for a barrel of flour. I left one barrel of the pork on the beach in front of my cabin, as I supposed above high tide, until it was needed. Just about the time to roll it up and open it there came a high tide and heavy wind at night, and like the house that was built upon the sand it fell, or anyway it disappeared. It was the last barrel of pork in King county, and the loss of it was felt by the whole community to be a very serious matter. There were different theories about it. Some said it would float and had gone out to sea. Others thought it had rolled down by the action of the waves into deep water. We all turned out at low tide in the night with torches, and searched the beach from the head of the bay to Smith's cove, but the pork has not yet been heard from. After the loss of the pork our flour and hard bread gave out, but fortunately we had a good supply of sugar, syrup, tea and coffee, and with fish and venison we got along quite well while we had potatoes, but finally they gave out. We then had to make a canoe voyage to the Indian settlement on Black river to get a fresh stock of potatoes. Flour sold as high as forty dollars a barrel, but



finally the stock was exhausted so that it could not be had on the Sound at any price, until the arrival of a vessel, which did not occur for six weeks or more."

In spite of these discouragements, however, the settlers continued to believe that Seattle would eventually become a city, and they did everything within their power to accelerate its growth. On May 23d, 1853, the first plat of the town was filed by A. A. Denny and C. D. Boren. On August 27th, of the same year, a post-office was established with A. A. Denny as postmaster, and in the following year the town was incorporated, Richard Atkins being the first Mayor.

At first the relations existing between the Indians and the white settlers on Puget Sound were exceedingly friendly. As time passed, however, a feeling of suspicion, and finally of hostility arose. A few murders were committed by the Indians, and the whites retaliated. A succession of retaliations and counter-retaliations continued until the feeling engendered culminated in the extensive Indian uprising of 1855. The war which followed effectually broke the power of the northwestern Indians, but it was a disastrous event for Seattle. The settlement narrowly escaped extinction. On January 26th, 1856, it was attacked by a large body of Indians. The settlers retreated to a block-house which had been erected on the edge of the bay, and throughout the entire day a battle raged be-

tween them and their Indian assailants. The United States sloop of war Decatur, which happened to be lying at anchor in the harbor, landed a force of marines to assist the settlers and also shelled the woods in which the Indians were secreted. It is generally agreed by those who took part in this battle, that the accidental presence of the Decatur alone saved Seattle from destruction. As it was, the Indians retired at the close of the day, after having destroyed a number of dwellings and killed two of the settlers, Robert Wilson and Milton G. Holgate.

The Indian war left the entire Puget Sound region in a state of exhaustion which would have been impossible in a country in which civilization had obtained a firmer foothold. Settlements were deserted. Valleys which had been brought under cultivation were left in solitude, and the forest soon reclaimed the clearings upon which the settlers had raised their crops. Everywhere there was discouragement and almost despair. Many of the settlers returned to the East and others removed to Oregon or to California. Those who remained appear to have fallen into a lethargy which was not disturbed by the distant thunders of the great rebellion, and which was ended only a short time before the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad. It need scarcely be said that Seattle felt the effects of the disaster which had fallen upon the country. For almost twenty years after the attack by the

Indians, the growth of the town was slow and uncertain. Its people were greatly disappointed that it was not made the terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad, but they were not discouraged. By extraordinary exertions they succeeded in building a railroad to the coal fields to the south and east, and they thus established an industry which rendered their town fairly prosperous in the midst of the stagnation which surrounded it.

During this period of slow growth, the people of Seattle were active and sanguine. If their town did not increase rapidly in population and wealth, it was not because they did not agitate far-reaching plans for its advancement. They had an abundance of spare time, and they employed a portion of it in planning extensive railway systems which have never been built, and devising giant enterprises which have never become realities. Their intellectual activity was phenomenal. Though the town had less than two thousand inhabitants, it supported three, and sometimes four, daily newspapers; though, to be sure, the support was not all that the enterprising editors might have wished. Philosophical and religious, as well as political questions, were freely discussed, and intellects were developed which have enabled the older residents of Seattle to maintain themselves creditably in every branch of business and professional life against the competition of the well-equipped men who have more recently made Washington their

home. During one unusually dull year, when the newspapers found it impossible to pay for telegraphic service, one wealthy citizen paid for the service for one of the papers, in order that he might have the news of the day before him each morning, and in order, also, it is to be hoped, that his fellow citizens might not fall behind the times in which they lived.

These years of slow growth, almost of stagnation, were not wasted. They prepared the people of Seattle for the years of prosperity that were to follow. The change came when it became apparent that under the management of Henry Villard, the Northern Pacific Railroad would be pushed to completion. The attention of the country was attracted toward the Puget Sound region. Immigrants began to come in more rapidly, capital was invested in various enterprises, and western Washington began to recover from the blight which the Indian War had brought upon it more than twenty years before. The first place to feel this quickening and reviving impulse was Seattle, and, almost before its people realized it, the town had begun the rapid growth which they had been persistently predicting from the day that Boren and Denny had filed their first plat. The growth of Seattle may be said to have begun in 1879 or 1880. In the Spring of the latter year the population exceeded three thousand, and three years later it exceeded ten thousand. This rapid growth was not without its effect on

the people. With one accord they decided that the manifest destiny of Seattle was about to be realized. Already they looked upon their city as a metropolis. They built warehouses, graded streets, planned the erection of a big hotel, and a pretentious opera house. It gives one a painful shock to note that in the very midst of this business activity, three murderers were lynched in the public square. The incongruity of this is only apparent, however. The frontier cannot become civilized in a day, and frontier methods do not at once give way to the influences of commercial activity and financial strength. In January, 1882, the month in which the lynching occurred, Seattle was in the midst of its transition from a frontier town to a great commercial city, and it is not strange that its merchants turned aside from their business to administer frontier justice where they deemed it necessary.

The rapid growth of Seattle which began in 1879, did not continue as the people of Seattle fondly hoped it would. The disaster which befell Henry Villard and the Northern Pacific railroad in the closing weeks of 1883 was a serious blow to Washington. The development of the country was arrested and numerous promising enterprises were brought to an untimely end. Seattle suffered with the country around it. Though its merchants and business men weathered the storm better than could have been expected, in view of the youth of the city and its institutions, the growth

of Seattle was checked. For about four years the population remained stationary, at from ten to twelve thousand. Business was depressed in all its branches, and even the most sanguine began to fear that the realization of their hopes was further away than they had deemed possible.

This period of business depression culminated in an organized attempt to drive the Chinese residents out of the entire Puget Sound basin. The logical connection between a business depression and an anti-Chinese movement is not apparent, but it exists, nevertheless. The depression had thrown large numbers of men out of employment. Money was scarce and wages low. There was much idleness and some suffering. Under such circumstances it was easy to foment an agitation of any kind, and nothing was more natural than that the agitation should be directed against Chinese labor. In August, 1885, the camp of a party of Chinese hop-pickers at Squak, twenty miles distant from Seattle, was attacked at midnight and three or four of the Chinamen were killed. In the following month an "anti-Chinese congress," with delegates from many places, assembled at Seattle. This body issued an edict that the Chinese must leave Western Washington before November 1st. As the Chinese did not see fit to accept this invitation to depart, the agitation grew in intensity and at length assumed a dangerous phase. During the month of October the Chinese were driven from

almost all of the smaller towns on the Sound. On November 4th they were expelled from Tacoma, and only the most extraordinary precautions on the part of the authorities prevented their expulsion from Seattle.

After the expulsion from Tacoma, the agitation apparently ceased. Early on the morning of Sunday, February 7th, 1886, however, a mob assailed the Chinese quarters in Seattle and began the work of expulsion. The authorities made every effort to protect the Chinamen by means of the local militia assisted by a sheriff's posse, but during an entire day the mob had control of the city. On the following day a brief conflict took place on the streets, and one of the rioters was killed. After this occurrence the Governor of the Territory proclaimed martial law over Seattle, and several companies of United States troops were brought to the city. No further attempt was made to molest the Chinamen, and as the business depression, which was the cause of the agitation, passed away, the bitterness which it had engendered disappeared.

The later growth of Seattle dates from the last months of 1886, when Western Washington began to revive from the effects of the collapse of 1883. As before, Seattle at once took the lead in growth and enterprise, and its population has continued to increase to the present time at a rate almost unprecedented in the annals of American cities. During the past year the city was visited by a fire which swept away its business dis-

trict and obliterated the old landmarks which the settlers loved to point out to those who visited the city. Destructive as this fire was, entailing a loss of about eight million dollars, it did not discourage the people. On the contrary, it seems to have had an exhilarating effect. It nerved them to new efforts to maintain the position which their city had taken. The years which the settlers of Seattle had spent in meditation on the shore of Puget Sound had bred in them a spirit which defied disaster. With an unconcern which baffles description, they assured themselves that the fire which had destroyed the best portion of their city was a benefit rather than a calamity. They replatted the streets, changed the grades, and set to work to build a better city than that which had been destroyed.

The growth of Seattle in population and business importance has been more rapid and more substantial since the great conflagration than during any other period of its history. New business blocks have been erected by the score. An army of workmen is employed upon improvements, both public and private, of the most extensive nature. On every hand are to be seen the indications of prosperity and of rapid and substantial growth. It is evident to the most careless observer that Seattle will soon be such a city as even its sanguine founders never dreamed of seeing on the shores of Puget Sound.

FREDERIC JAMES GRANT.

## THE AMERICAN RAILROAD.\*

## THE RAILROAD BEGINNINGS OF CHICAGO.

THE Chicago of to-day, the great Northwest of to-day and the greater Northwest of to-morrow, could never have become what they are, and never hope to be what they certainly will be, had not public and private enterprise, generous investment of capital, and a hope that was based upon the future, combined their forces a half-century ago, and commenced that grand system of railroads which to-day is one of the marvels of even this marvelous age, and has made all the West and the Northwest almost a suburb of this metropolis of the West. The State of Illinois was no laggard and no coward in the days when the modern form of transportation was coming into being; and although she overtaxed herself and overloaded her credit in her haste to make use thereof, she only drew upon the future, and planned a phase of development that came in the later years. The excitement that prevailed in this section of the West in those days was tremendous, and stirred the people everywhere to the wildest ferment, and

raised them to the most abundant hope. Meetings were held everywhere, large bodies of citizens declared in favor of railroads and canals, and such was the pressure brought to bear upon the Legislature that almost any line planned could have aid for the asking. "Internal improvement" was the master of the age; and, as one has said, "under the plans proposed there was not a cross-road in the State which would not in some way be benefited."

Chicago, with that dawning sense of power and future destiny that seems to have dominated her from the first, was no laggard in the field where so many were astir. Her first railroad was hardly chartered before work was commenced upon it. This was the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, chartered on January 16th, 1836, under a document prepared by Ebenezer Peck and T. W. Smith. The expressed purpose of those having it in charge was not so much to open a highway that should become a link in the road connecting the East and the West, as to increase the value of real estate in the two towns named. Galena was named first, as it was then an open question as to which would become the greater commercial mart,—the village that

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\*The general history of the American Railroads having been carried down to 1850, space will now be taken for several special articles upon various points of railroad interest, commencing with several upon railroads of the Northwest.



boasted of its lead mines, or the one whose chief claim to importance lay in her location upon the canal and lake. The capital stock of this little line was placed at only one hundred thousand dollars, although permission was given in its charter to increase that sum to one million. As the question had not even yet been settled as to whether steam was to be the great motive power of the future, permission was given to operate the line either by steam or horse power. Three years from January 16th, 1836, were granted in which to commence the road.

The people went to work to make their plans and hopes effective. The following gentlemen were named as commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock: E. D. Taylor, Jesse B. Thomas, jr., J. C. Goodhue, Peter Temple, William Bennett, Thomas Drummond and J. W. Turner. The immediate results of that effort are best related in the words of the chronicler of the events in the early life of Chicago:

"The survey of the road was begun in February, 1837, by Engineer James Seymour, with his assistants, from the foot of North Dearborn street and run due west to the Desplaines line. In June, 1837, surveyors and laborers were discharged. In 1838 work was resumed, piles were driven along the line of Madison street, and stringers placed upon them. These operations were continued under the direction of E. K. Hubbard until the collapse of the

enterprise during the same year. The ambition of Chicago was evidently a little ahead of her means, and the Galena & Chicago Union had to wait ten years before it was fairly placed upon a successful basis."

But Chicago was not alone in her miscalculations as to the immediate demands, and the chance of meeting them by a general system of internal improvements. "The State," says Hon. William Bross, in writing of this period, "was completely chequered with railroad projects, and many millions were squandered. The total length of the roads to be at once completed was some thirteen hundred miles, and five millions of dollars were expended in locating and grading them. Amid the general financial embarrassment which followed those years of madness and folly, the credit of the State went down, and bankruptcy and a general suspension of the public works were the consequence. It is worthy of remark, however, that the only mistake the statesmen of that period made was to embark the State in a general system of internal improvements, and, in addition to this, their plans were in advance of the times in which they lived."

Two days after the incorporation of the Galena & Chicago, that met such disaster in the very beginning, the Illinois Central was also incorporated; with power "to construct a railroad from a point on the Ohio to a point on the Illinois, near La Salle, with the object of forming a connec-

tion between the canal then projected, and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and thence to the Gulf of Mexico." This movement also came to naught for the time, and lay quiet until revived by the land grant of fourteen years later. In Andrea's History of Chicago we find this account of a venture of that region and day, that did prove successful as far as operation was concerned, although it does not seem to have been a magnificent financial success:

"Up to the latter part of 1837 the only road in the State which had been made a success was the Coal Mine Bluff Railroad, built by ex-Governor Reynolds and friends, and extending from his coal-fields, six miles from the Mississippi river, to East St. Louis. Among other difficulties overcome by the energetic young men was the bridging of a lake over two thousand feet across. The road was worked without iron and with horse power, was regularly chartered in 1841, and long afterward became known as the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad. Governor Reynolds' railroad is claimed to be the first one actually constructed in the Mississippi Valley, and within the circumstances he appropriately asserts that it was the greatest work or enterprise ever performed in Illinois. 'But,' he adds, 'it well nigh broke us.' And the experience of these pioneers with that little six-mile section of road was the experience of hundreds of other would-be railroad builders who made more ambitious attempts during the next ten years."

The famous "Internal Improvement Act" of February 27th, 1837, was one of the most ambitious attempts ever made in the line of Western development, and in more ways than one has had a lasting impression upon the railroad history of Chicago and the Northwest. The canals then under way were to be pushed to completion; over thirteen hundred miles of railroad were to be built; rivers and creeks were to be rendered navigable when possible; two hundred thousand dollars were to be given to those townships within the State that could not be brought upon the canal, the railroad, or a navigable stream; and among the appropriations named therein the following may be cited: \$250,000 were appropriated to the Great Western Railroad from Vincennes to St. Louis; \$3,500,000 for a road from Cairo to the southern terminus of the canal and to Galena; \$1,600,000 for a Southern cross railroad from Alton to Mt. Carmel and to Shawneetown; \$1,850,000 for a northern cross railroad from Quincy to Springfield and thence to the Indiana line, in the direction of La Fayette; \$650,000 for a branch of the Central Road in the direction of Terre Haute; \$700,000 for a railroad from Peoria to Warsaw, on the Mississippi; \$600,000 from Lower Alton to the Central; \$150,000 for a railroad from Belleville to intersect the Alton and Mt. Carmel lines; \$350,000 for a line from Bloomington to Mackinaw, and a branch through Tremont to Pekin. The total amount appropriated therein for railroad

building was the modest sum of \$9,650,000. In a paper read before the Chicago Historical Society (February 20th, 1883) William K. Ackerman presents some of the details of these projected enterprises, premised by an extract from the report of Murry McConnel, Commissioner to the Fund Commission, under date of August 11th, 1837.

"The kind of iron wanted is of that width and thickness that requires twenty-two tons to the mile, including plates, bolts, etc. If you should believe that iron will decline in price so that the same may be bought next year for less than at present, you may contract for the delivery of thirty miles, say six hundred and sixty tons, or thereabouts, as we may not want to use more than that quantity in this district through the next season. You will also contract for the building of one locomotive of the most approved plan, and a suitable number of passenger and burden cars."

"The commissioners' report to Governor Carlin, of December 26th, 1838, gives the estimated cost of this four hundred and fifty-seven miles of road (which covers only a portion of the present line of the Illinois Central), to be \$3,809,145, an average cost per mile of \$8,326. The commissioners, in their report to the Governor, say: 'In making these estimates the board has included all the expenditures for superintendence, engineering and all other incidental expenses. Easy grades have in general been adopted, and in all cases calculations have

been made for the most useful and durable structures; and the board has no doubt but that the works may be constructed on the most approved plans at the cost estimated upon such work. It is believed that in every instance the lines may be improved, locations changed and improvements made in the construction that may lessen the cost far below these prices.' The same piece of road has cost, properly built and equipped as it stands to-day, \$23,950,450, or an average of \$52,408 per mile. If slight defects have been found in the laws organizing the system, or if errors shall have been committed carrying it into execution, it is what might reasonably have been expected. In locating 1,300 miles of road, and performing other duties equally, it could not well be otherwise than that errors of judgment should occur, and that we should be brought into contact with private interests and become the unwilling (though necessary and unavoidable) cause of disappointment to some, and the prostration of splendid but visionary schemes of speculation in others."

When the Northern Cross Railroad (the only section of the great system ever completed by the State) running from Meredosia, on the Illinois river, to Springfield, was completed early in 1842, it was found that its total cost was a round million of dollars; yet even after this great outlay it was operated for five years at a loss; and was disposed of at a loss still greater. For the expenditure of some six mil-

lion dollars, eventually, the State had little to show, except a "solitary locomotive running over a few miles of the Northern Cross."

But despite all these difficulties and many minor and detailed ones that might be mentioned did space permit, it was felt that some better means of transit must be provided to keep pace with Chicago's growing commercial proportions and her increasing population. Several schemes were proposed upon the suspension of operations upon the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad. First, a plank road from Chicago to the Rock river, at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars. Then, in 1843, a survey was made between Joliet and Aurora for a canal to connect the Fox river with the Illinois and Michigan Canal. But neither of these came to any material form, and in 1846 a convention was held at Rockford, in which the project of the Galena & Chicago Union was renewed. It was a representative gathering, three hundred and nineteen delegates being present from all along the proposed line. Some vigorous talking was indulged in, and the result was a series of resolutions declaring that the members of the Convention should obtain subscriptions to the stock of the company, if satisfactory arrangements could be made with its holders, and that there was a necessity for a general stock subscription by the farmers along the proposed route. The enterprise was taken up by the people at both Chicago and Galena, and

along the route with the greatest enthusiasm. "But about this time," as one historian explains, "Messrs. Townsend and Mather offered the improvements, land and charter of the road to Chicago citizens for \$20,000. The offer was accepted under the following conditions: The payment of the entire sum in full-paid stock of the company—\$10,000 immediately after the organization of the Board of Directors, and \$10,000 on the completion of the road to Rock river, or as soon as a dividend of six per cent. would be declared." On December 15th, 1846, a subscription was taken toward the enterprise of a survey, and one was made during the succeeding year, under the direction of Richard P. Morgan, afterwards one of the best known civil engineers in the United States.

The subscription books for the aid of this revived project were placed at Chicago and Galena and at points along the route; but the most earnest labor even in Chicago failed to realize from that city only a promise of twenty thousand dollars. Up to April 1st, 1848, twelve hundred and six subscriptions guaranteed \$351,800, on which sums payments amounting to \$20,817.68 were made up to that date. Outside of the city there was scarcely any money, and the payment for subscriptions beyond the first instalment of two and one-half per cent. had to depend upon future crops. The people subscribed as liberally as their limited means would permit, and succeeded in raising a fair

amount. Railroad meetings were not frequent in those days, the settlers residing so far apart that they could not assemble on short notice, and those interested in placing the stock were obliged to travel the county to secure its taking. In many settlements the residents were found willing to co-operate, the ladies vying with the men in their readiness to render assistance. They appreciated how necessary it was to have the road built, and were prepared to

make any personal sacrifice to further the undertaking. Many of them helped to pay for the stock subscribed for at their solicitations from the profits derived from the sale of butter, cheese and other household productions, even depriving themselves of the means required to educate their children, that a railroad might be built for the good of that and future generations."\*

EDWARD L. EAMES.

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## HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF CHICAGO.

### VI.

THE Woman's Hospital Medical College was the third regular medical school organized in Chicago. It was in part an outgrowth from the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, but more the result of a desire on the part of many members of the profession to make provision for the full medical education of such women as desired to qualify themselves to practice medicine without the necessity of mixing both sexes not only in the lecture rooms, but also in the laboratories, the clinical wards, and the rooms for anatomical dissections. Dr. W. H. Byford, the professor of obstetrics and diseases of women, in the Chicago Medical College, took the lead, and in conjunction with Dr.

Mary H. Thompson, in charge of the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, organized a Faculty in 1870, and gave the first course of instruction during the college term of 1870-71, in the hospital at 402 North State street.

It was exclusively for the education of women in medicine, and in the requirement of three years of study, a graded curriculum, and a long annual college term, it followed closely the example of the Chicago Medical College. The Faculty as originally organized was as follows: W. H. Byford, M.D., president and professor

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\* Andreas' History of Chicago, Vol. I., p. 247.



of clinical surgery of women; W. G. Dyas, M.D., professor of theory and practice of medicine; Roswell G. Bogue, M.D., professor of surgery; T. D. Fitch, M.D., secretary and professor of diseases of women; E. Marguerat, M.D., professor of obstetrics; Chas. G. Smith, M.D., professor of diseases of children; Mary H. Thompson, M.D., professor of hygiene and clinical obstetrics and diseases of women; S. C. Blake, M.D., professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system; G. C. Paoli, M.D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics; S. A. McWilliams, M.D., professor of anatomy; Chas. W. Earle, M.D., professor of physiology; Norman Bridge, M.D., professor of pathology; A. H. Foster, M.D., professor of surgical anatomy and operations of surgery; M. Delafontaine, Ph.D., professor of chemistry; F. C. Hotz, M.D., professor of ophthalmology and otology; and P. S. MacDonald, M.D., demonstrator of anatomy.

The enterprise was encouraged and aided by many influential citizens, and especially by a large number of the women. The first college term for 1870-71 was attended by twenty students, three of whom received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at its close.

During the summer of 1871, special rooms at Nos. 1 and 3 North Clark street were prepared for the college, but just after the term for 1871-2 had commenced, the great Chicago fire of October 9th, 1871, consumed both these rooms and the Hospital for Wo-

men and Children. In a few days, however, other rooms were secured at 341 West Adams street, and the course of instructions continued regularly to the end of the term to a class of eighteen students. During 1872, both the college and Hospital for Women and Children were located in a building, No. 598 West Adams street, where the college remained until 1879. During those years the number of students varied from 26 to 37, and the number of graduates from 4 to 9 annually. During 1879 a new and commodious building was erected for the college on South Lincoln street, near the Cook County Hospital, in time for the college term of 1879-80.

In the meantime several important changes took place in the Faculty, and from this time onward the patronage of the college increased more rapidly. The term for 1879-80 was attended by 65 students, 10 of whom received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, at the public commencement of 1880. The class of 1888-89 numbered 90, and the graduates 24. This degree of prosperity has led to the completion and occupancy of a still more complete college building, with every facility for teaching and illustration of the various departments of medicine.

The Hospital for Women and Children, with its dispensary for out-patients, affords the students of the college an excellent field for clinical observation; and this is supplemented by their admission to the clinics in

the Cook County Hospital on the same terms with the students from all other colleges.

The annual college term is seven months; the requirement for admission is evidence of a good English education, and for graduation 21 years of age, three years of study, attendance on three annual college terms, including practical work in the chemical, anatomical, physiological and pathological laboratories, and hospital clinical instruction. It is thus seen that this college for the exclusive education of women in all departments of medicine, occupies an advanced position parallel with the best medical schools in this country.

Its Faculty and instructors as constituted at present are as follows: William H. Byford, M.D., LL.D., president and professor of gynecology; Charles W. Earle, A.M., M.D., professor diseases of children and clinical medicine; Isaac N. Danforth, A.M., M.D., professor of renal diseases; Daniel R. Brower, M.D., professor of diseases of the nervous system and clinical medicine; Sarah H. Stevenson, M.D., professor of obstetrics; David W. Graham, A.M., M.D., professor of surgery; Wm. J. Maynard, A.M., M.D., professor of dermatology; Wm. T. Montgomery, M.D., professor of ophthalmology and otology; E. Fletcher Engals, A.M., M.D., professor of diseases of the chest and throat;

F. L. Wadsworth, M.D., professor of theory and practice of medicine; Marie J. Mergler, M.D., secretary, professor of gynecology; Eugene S. Talbot, M.D., D.D.S., professor of dental surgery; Jerome N. Salsbuty, A.B., M.D., professor of chemistry and toxicology; Mary E. Bates, M.D., professor of anatomy; John A. Robison, M.D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Mary H. Thompson, M.D., clinical professor of gynecology at the Hospital of Women and Children; Eliza N. Root, M.D., professor of hygiene and medical jurisprudence; Frank Cary, M.D., professor of pathology and director of the pathological laboratory; Joseph Zeisler, M.D., adjunct professor of dermatology; Mary A. Mixer, M.D., professor of physiology and histology; Robert Hall, M.D., clinical lecturer on midwifery, and in charge of outside obstetrical department; John E. Rhodes, A.M., M.D., lecturer on diseases of the chest and throat; Rachel Hickey, M.D., and Edgar M. Smith, M.D., lecturers on anatomy; Derexa N. Morey, Errant, B.S., M.D., assistant to the chair of physiology; Elizabeth Trout, M.D., assistant to the chair of diseases of the nervous system; Harriet Heyl Cary, M.D., assistant to the chair of obstetrics; W. J. S. Angear, Ph.D., instructor in practical pharmacy.

N. S. DAVIS.





*Massacre of Boston Harbor*

*Dr. P. Ross M. D.*

JOSEPH P. ROSS, A.M., M.D.

IN the shadow of Rush Medical College, or rather overshadowing that renowned institution for the education of physicians, stands a massive and architecturally handsome building, which is devoted to the sweetest and grandest of all Christian charities, that of caring for those unfortunate sufferers from disease or accident, who are without homes, or who lack the means of commanding the services of eminent physicians and surgeons. This magnificent hospital, for such it is, which has but recently been completed at a cost of more than \$250,000, stands as a monument to the generosity and liberality of two or three philanthropic citizens of Chicago, and the charitable impulses and well directed efforts of one of the eminent physicians of the city.

It was the physician, who half a dozen years since, noted the fact that the hospital accommodations of the city had failed to keep pace with its rapid growth, and conceived the idea of building up a great hospital, which should be controlled and dominated, contrary to the general rule, by protestant influences, and the doors of which should stand open at all times, for the reception of indigent sufferers, who were deserving of sympathy and assistance.

It was the physician who perfected the plans for establishing the hospital, and then laid his plans before the members of the church with which he had been for many

years identified, asking them to aid him in founding the Presbyterian Hospital. The first contribution towards its endowment, came from Mr. Tuthill King, the physician's father-in-law, and one of the pioneer merchant princes of the city. The other munificent donations which followed Mr. King's gift of \$10,000, were largely secured through the physician's efforts, and by common consent he is looked upon as the founder of this splendid charity. In recognition of this fact, and for the purpose of perpetuating his name in connection with the great enterprise, to the building up of which he devoted his most active energies, and the best years of his life, the main wing of the hospital building has been named the "Ross Wing," in honor of Dr. Joseph P. Ross, who for more than thirty years was one of the most prominent figures among the medical practitioners of Chicago.

As a physician, an educator, and a citizen, he has been alike conspicuous for his ability, his integrity, and his high character, and few of the professional men of Chicago, have retired from the active duties of life, leaving behind them a more enviable record or a greater amount of good accomplished, as the result of their life's work.

Dr. Ross was born January 7th, 1828, in Clark County, on a farm, not far from what was then the village of Springfield, Ohio. The family to



which he belonged, was one noted among the early western pioneers, for the bravery and heroism of some of its members in the Indian warfare incident to the westward march of civilization, as well as for the thrilling, and in one instance, romantic character of their adventures.

The American progenitor of this branch of the Ross family, was a Scotchman, who married in England and came to the United States, where he located on the Potomac river, in northern Virginia, some time prior to the Revolutionary war. He himself fell a victim to the Indians before he had been many years in America, and five sons whom he had left behind, were all more or less conspicuous in the subsequent Indian wars.

One of these sons, who was carried away from Virginia as a prisoner by the Indians, had an experience hardly less interesting and romantic than that of Captain John Smith, in the historic episode which made famous the Indian princess, Pocahontas. Condemned to death, his life was saved through the intercession of the daughter of a noted Indian chief, who afterwards became his wife.

Another son, the grandfather of Dr. Ross, also fell into the hands of the savages, and was ransomed by a French trader, after a fire had been kindled for the purpose of cremating him alive, after the Indian fashion. His son, William Ross, removed to Kentucky in 1788, and in 1797 to Ohio. He located first near Cincinnati, but a year later, four years before Ohio

became a State, he removed to Clark County, where he lived until he reached the advanced age of ninety-five years, his wife living to be ninety-four years old.

Elijah Ross, one of the sons of this noted Ohio pioneer, was born in Kentucky in 1788, and in 1816 married Mary Laws Houston, of Delaware, O., who came of a family equally noted in the early history of that State.

Dr. Joseph P. Ross, was one of the six sons of Elijah Ross. When he was six years of age his father moved from Clark to an adjoining county, and located on a farm near Piqua, now one of the more thrifty of the smaller manufacturing cities of Ohio.

On this farm Dr. Ross spent his early boyhood, and at the "district" school—as they are called in Ohio—of that neighborhood, he received his early educational training. When he was nineteen years of age, he had acquired a common school education, a sturdy physique, and all the knowledge of farming as an occupation, that he cared to have. He had, in fact, made up his mind that farming was unsuited to his tastes, and decided to engage in some other business. Leaving the farm and starting out on his own account, he became interested in a woolen mill at Piqua, and his first business venture proved an exceedingly fortunate one for those days. In two years he had laid aside something like two thousand dollars, as the profits resulting from his investment in the Piqua woolen mills, and he decided to use

as much of this as might be necessary, to educate and qualify himself for entering the medical profession.

Severing his business connections he entered the Piqua Academy, where he pursued a scientific course of study. Soon after he completed his Academic course, he began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. G. Volney Dorsey, afterwards State Treasurer of Ohio, and for many years one of the eminent physicians of the Buckeye State. While reading with Dr. Dorsey, he attended two courses of lectures at Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, and a third course at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati.

He graduated from the latter institution in 1852, and first located at the town of St. Marys, Ohio. After remaining at St. Marys for one year, he decided to come to Chicago, and located here in 1853. After a little time he formed a professional partnership with Dr. Lucien P. Cheney, which continued several years. In Chicago, Dr. Ross found a field admirably suited to his capacities, and one in which his professional attainments were fully appreciated. His private practice built up rapidly, and his sympathetic and kindly nature was appealed to on behalf of various charities, with which he became prominently identified, while he was still young in the practice of medicine. He became physician to the Orphan Asylum, a position which he held for many years, and also first physician to the State Reform School, now

located at Pontiac, Illinois, but at that time located in Chicago.

Very early in his history as a Chicago physician he became interested in hospital work. In 1858, in conjunction with other gentlemen, he leased what was known as the Old City Hospital of Chicago, which he conducted until 1866, when the Cook County Hospital, which had been used during the war as a government military hospital, was again taken charge of by the county authorities. At that time Dr. Ross became a member of the county board of commissioners, for the sole purpose of building up this institution, and his services in that connection were hardly less important than those which he afterwards rendered in connection with the inception and promotion of the Presbyterian Hospital enterprise. As chairman of the hospital committee of the board of commissioners, he devoted a vast amount of time and attention to the work of formulating rules for the government of the institution, arranging for its proper conduct and management, and providing for the proper care and accommodation of patients. He also succeeded in having additions made to the grounds connected with the hospital, and as long as he remained in active practice, was one of its attending physicians.

In 1868, he became connected with Rush Medical College, accepting one of the two professorships added to the college curriculum, that of "clinical medicine and diseases of the

chest." This position he retained as long as he remained in the practice of his profession, after which he became an emeritus professor. In the college Faculty, as in every other organization with which he was connected, he was an active and moving spirit, making his influence felt, and leaving the impress of his personality upon the history and character of the institution.

He was connected with the college, during the most critical period of its history, and was one of those upon whom rested the heavy burden of its rehabilitation, when the fire of 1871 left the handsome building a smouldering mass of ruins, and practically swept away all its resources, but a few days after the commencement of its annual course of lectures for that year. The extraordinary activity and energy of the members of the college Faculty at that time, the promptness with which they secured temporary quarters, and resumed the regular course of instruction, are interesting matters of record, not only in the medical, but in the general history of Chicago.

To no one of those who showed themselves to be so deeply interested in the welfare of the college, is that institution more deeply indebted for its subsequent and present prosperity, than to Dr. Ross. He contributed time, energy, business capacity, and financial assistance, toward bringing about the splendid results, which have been realized since the new college took the place of the old one.

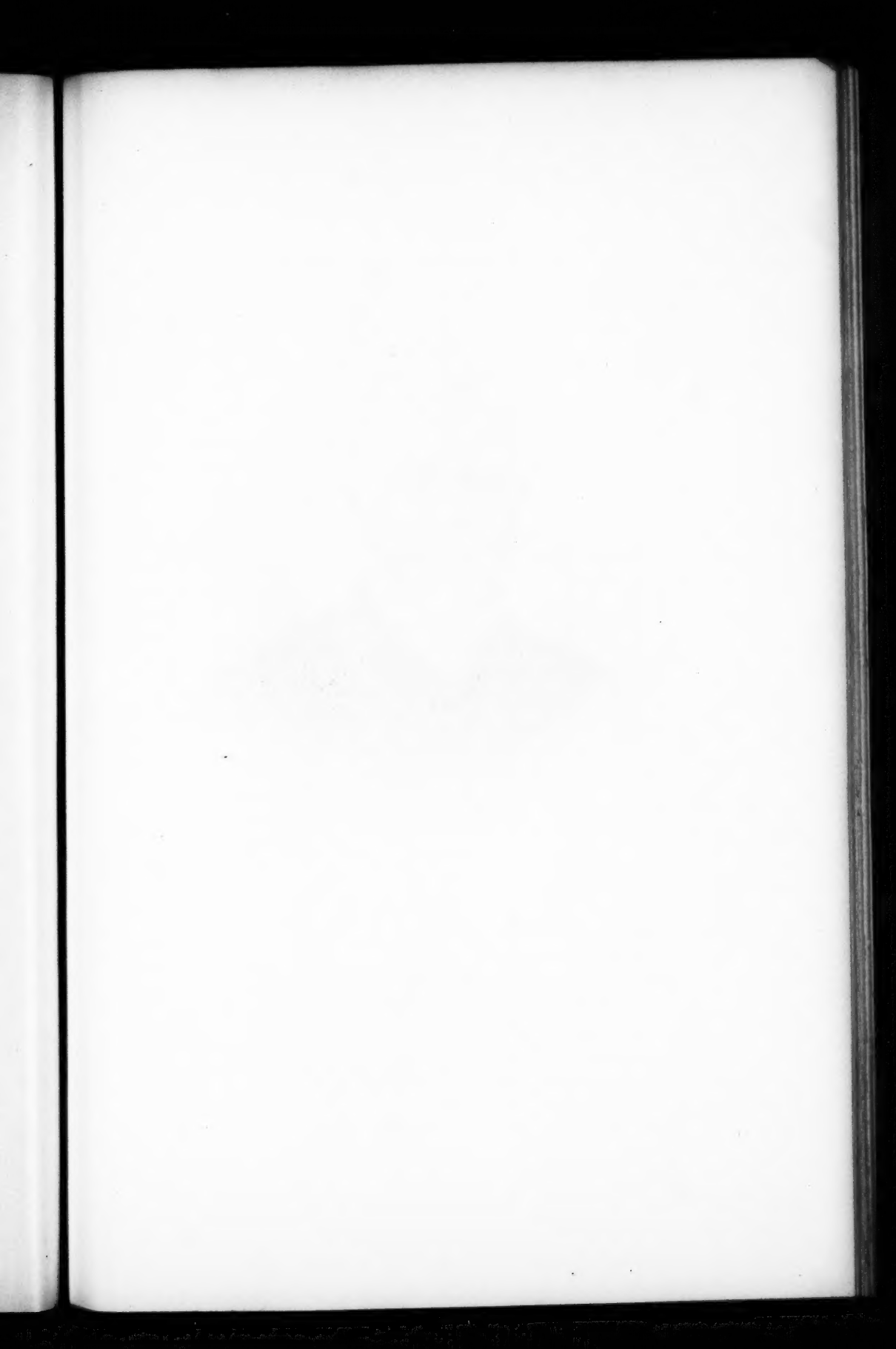
Absorbed in a great measure in his

profession, Dr. Ross has at the same time interested himself largely in educational institutions, other than those designed to prepare young men for the practice of medicine. He has been a trustee of Lake Forest University, a member of the board of directors of the McCormick Theological Seminary, an active participant in the work of the American Medical Missionary Society, and an elder in the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church since its organization.

In recognition of his services as an educator, the Faculty of Kenyon College, of Gambier, Ohio, some years since conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in his professional field, he has been honored by membership in the leading medical societies and associations of the country.

While Dr. Ross' work as a public benefactor stands a monument to his success, the acts of his private life endeared him to his patients and friends. He was a born physician. Thoughtful and dignified in demeanor and always kind in manner, his presence in the sick room inspired the invalid with confidence, his genial smile cast sunshine into the chamber of gloom, and his sympathy made life-long friends of all those with whom he came in contact in a professional capacity. He was no respecter of persons; in fact he would answer the calls of the poor more promptly than those of the rich, for he said they had fewer friends about them in time of need.

A man's true greatness is most





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conspicuously manifested in the courtesy shown by him towards his professional colleagues. Dr. Ross had none of the superciliousness of manner which frequently characterizes the old practitioner, in his intercourse with younger members of the profession, but was always recognized as the friend of the young physician; and many now successful practitioners, owe him a debt of gratitude, for assistance which he rendered them, in the early years of their professional careers.

One of the cherished projects of his later life, which he was compelled to abandon by the illness which has left him a confirmed and helpless invalid, was the building up of a great sanitarium, on the famous battlefield of Lookout Mountain, which aside from its historic associations, he looked upon as one of the most healthful and picturesque locations for an institution of this character, to be found in the United States. His plans for carrying out this project were well under

way, when he began to feel himself breaking down under the numerous burdens which had been thrust upon him. Extensive travel, both in this country and abroad, failed to restore him to health, and thus is cut short the professional career of one of the ablest and most useful members of the medical profession of Chicago. He was married in 1856 to Miss Elizabeth H. King, a daughter of Mr. Tut-hill King, whose name has already been mentioned in connection with the founding of the Presbyterian Hospital. Five of the seven children of Dr. and Mrs. Ross, three sons and two daughters, are now living. One of the sons has grown to manhood and adopted the profession of Chemist; the other two are receiving careful educational training, but are yet too young to select professions. The elder daughter has completed her education, and the younger is being educated abroad.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

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RANSOM DEXTER, M.D., LL.D.

In the matter of establishing a State Board of Health, and so regulating the practice of medicine as to afford to the public, and thoroughly well educated and reputable physicians at the same time, a reasonable measure of protection against incompetent quacks, the State of Illinois was the pioneer among Western States. It was in this State that a legislative enact-

ment first went into effect, west of the "Alleghenies," prohibiting free trade in medicine, or rather in the practice of medicine, and stipulating that those entering the profession thereafter, should come before the public with some tangible evidence that they had pursued a proper course of study in preparing themselves for that profession.

The enactment of this law was due to the earnest efforts of leading physicians of the State, and more particularly of prominent Chicago practitioners.

While some of these physicians appeared in person at the State capital, to urge the passage of the bill which had been formulated, others worked even more effectively through "the great molder of public sentiment," the press, to bring about the desired reform.

The arguments in favor of the enactment of the law, which addressed themselves with greatest force to the State Legislators, and perhaps contributed more than any other agency to the success of the movement, were contained in a series of articles published in the *Chicago Tribune*, while the bill was pending. These articles, which attracted at the time widespread attention, not only in Illinois but in other States, were written by a Chicago physician, who in the clearest and most forcible way, presented a startling array of facts and statistics, showing to what extent the public was suffering through the quackery, incompetency and knavery, of men who called themselves doctors of medicine. In this series of articles the attention of the law-makers was called to the fact, that while the passage of the pending measure would incidentally benefit competent practitioners, by eliminating from the practice incompetent competitors, the greatest benefits would accrue to the public, which must necessarily furnish the victims of malpractice.

While it was not known at the time, it developed later, that the author of these articles, which appealed with irresistible force to the common sense of those to whom they were addressed, was Dr. Ransom Dexter, a modest and unassuming gentleman, who had located in Chicago some years prior to that time, built up a comfortable practice, and become somewhat noted for his scholarly attainments and his scientific researches.

Soon after this Dr. Dexter became more generally known, not only to the medical fraternity, but to the scientific world and the reading public, through his contributions to the *Popular Science Monthly* and other scientific periodicals, as well as to various medical journals; and he is now ranked among the eminent scientists of the country as well as among the leading physicians of Chicago.

Dr. Dexter was born at Toronto, Canada, May 18th, 1831. He is the son of Rev. Ransom Dexter, a prominent Canadian clergyman, and his mother was Lydia (Wilder) Dexter, who descended from one of the French Huguenot families among the early American colonists. On his father's side Dr. Dexter traces his ancestry back to "Farmer" Thomas Dexter, of Lynn, Mass., and his grandfathers, on both the father's and mother's side, were commissioned officers in the revolutionary war. His grandfather emigrated from New York to Canada, at about the beginning of the present century, and at

one time was the owner of half the land on which the city of Toronto, is now located.

In his early boyhood, Ransom Dexter attended a Latin school at Mapleton, Middlesex County, Ontario, and later he studied several years under the tutelage of the eminent Canadian educator, Edmund Shepherd. Under Professor Shepherd's instruction, he acquired a knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and the higher mathematics, and also pursued an extensive scientific course of study. He lived during this time with Professor Shepherd, and during a portion of the time, assisted him in his work as a teacher. A warm friendship existed between the distinguished teacher and his pupil, and the latter was afforded every opportunity for obtaining a thorough and finished education, special pains being taken to aid him in securing a broad knowledge of physiology, anatomy, chemistry, and the kindred sciences.

In 1851, when he was twenty years old, having finished his course of study with Professor Shepherd, young Dexter concluded to return to the United States and spend a few years traveling about, and becoming acquainted with the land of his ancestors, before beginning regularly the study of a profession. As he was dependent mainly upon his own resources, he engaged during a portion of each year, for two years, in teaching school, and devoted some time to acquiring a thorough knowledge of the drug business. At the same time

he pursued a systematic course of study, and graduated later from the University of Michigan, an institution, which according to an eminent authority, has long enjoyed a distinction abroad, accorded to but few American educational institutions. In 1862 he received his medical degree from the same institution, and soon after began the practice of his profession at Berrien Springs, Mich. After remaining there a short time he removed to Elkhart, Ind., where he practiced until 1865, when he came to Chicago.

In 1871 he was invited to deliver a course of lectures on comparative anatomy, in the University of Chicago, an institution of which Stephen A. Douglas was one of the founders, and a year later he was elected to the professorship of zoology, comparative and human anatomy and physiology, in the same institution. This position he retained for twelve years, and during that time he founded and built up the museum, connected with that university, his private collection of anatomical and mineralogical specimens, one of the finest to be found in the West, being placed in the museum, for the enlightenment and instruction of students.

In 1882, he was compelled by the demands of his private practice, to retire from his chair in the college, and preferring to utilize all the time which could be spared from the active duties of his profession, in pursuing his scientific investigations, he has since declined to become connected with any of the educational institu-

tions of the city, although he has been frequently solicited to form such connections.

A thoroughly conscientious practitioner of medicine, he entertains the idea, that the first and highest obligation of a physician is to his patients, and to discharge that obligation faithfully, requires that he should keep pace with the progress of medical science. This necessitates not only continuous study of the science of medicine itself, but of various collateral sciences, to which Dr. Dexter devotes much attention, and in which he has become deeply interested. In the field of natural science in particular, he has been a diligent investigator, and some of the results of his investigations, as published in book and other forms, have been widely read and favorably commented upon, not only in this country but abroad. This is true in particular of a volume published by him some time since, entitled, "The Kingdom of Nature," in which the author takes up in a systematic manner, the lower forms of life, both animal and vegetable, as illustrated by the shellless rhizopods, bacteria and fungi, and in them traces the action of force upon matter, up through the higher organisms, until the culmination is reached in man, the most exalted form of terrestrial life. Accounting for the existence of all organic life by methods entirely different from those generally accepted by the older schools of theology, he occupies what may be called middle ground between Huxley and

Agassiz, taking the view that there is a special vital force, which gives direction to the development of material organisms, and that each particular organism, whether in the animal or vegetable kingdom, emanated from a typical ancestry, similar to itself, which will remain for all time to come the representative form of a distinct special existence.

One of the chapters of this work, which treats of the "Facial Angle," first read before the Chicago Academy of Science, and afterward published by special request in the *Popular Science Monthly*, has been pronounced by the *Chicago Medical Times* and other medical and scientific journals, both of this country and Europe, "the ablest and most intelligent exposition of the subject" ever made.

While this work of Dr. Dexter's has been pronounced by the most competent judges, "critically accurate," it has been so far divested of verbiage and technical terms, as to make it a popular library and reference book, and one which is exceedingly attractive to the ordinarily intelligent reader.

"The outlines of the classification and anatomy of the animal kingdom," is the title of another remarkably interesting and instructive work, which Dr. Dexter is preparing for the press, and which he will publish in the near future. He has been for many years prominently identified with the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Illinois State Microscopical Society, and the Chicago Medico-Historical Society,



and many of the papers read by him before these societies, have constituted valuable contributions to scientific literature.

He has written upon scientific, rather than strictly medical questions, for the reason that it has afforded him a sort of mental recreation. His labors in the field of science, while resting the mind, have at the same time served to strengthen it. It has been utilized as a sort of mental gymnasium, in which the activity of his faculties has been quickened, and from which he returned to professional duties, with increased intellectual force, and renewed mental vigor.

With a liberal education upon which to build a superstructure of scientific attainments, an aptitude for patient investigation and close application to study, Dr. Dexter has carried his researches into a wider field than does the average practitioner of medicine, and few members of the profession have a broader or more thorough knowledge of all the departments of the practice, or a larger fund of technical information. Aiming to acquire the broadest possible knowledge, practical as well as theoretical of the whole science of medicine, he has given to each and every department, the most

careful and conscientious study and attention. His acquaintance with other sciences has been made to contribute as far as possible to the enlightened and successful practice of his profession, and his contemporaries freely admit that he has no superior among the physicians of Chicago, in breadth of attainments, and general knowledge of everything pertaining to the theory and practice of medicine.

Since 1879, he has confined himself exclusively to a general office practice, and only when called in consultation with other physicians, has he been in the habit of visiting patients at their homes. As a consulting physician, however, he is frequently called to other cities in both the Eastern and Western States.

An estimable gentleman, as well as a successful physician, honest and conscientious in his dealings with his patients, upright in all business transactions, and courteous in his intercourse with other members of the profession, he commands the respect of all those with whom he is at all intimately associated, while he has much more than local renown as a scientist, naturalist, physician, and author.

H. L. C.

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DR. VALENTINE A. BOYER.

IN the very interesting series of articles written by Dr. N. S. Davis, and now being published in the *MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY*, giving a complete and authentic history of the

medical profession of Chicago, from the time the first physician located on the town plat down to the year 1890, mention has been made of the fact, that when Chicago became



an organized town in 1833, five members of the medical profession were included among the "one hundred and fifty" persons who then constituted the population of the village. These five physicians were. Elijah D. Harmon, Phillip Maxwell, Valentine A. Boyer, Edward S. Kimberly, and John T. Temple.

It will interest the members of the medical profession of Chicago, and the public generally, to learn that one of these pioneer physicians is still living, and is a resident of the city in which he began the practice of medicine more than half a century since. The physician alluded to is Dr. Valentine A. Boyer, the youngest of the quintet of physicians above mentioned, and in fact little more than a boy when he landed in Chicago. His medical education was at that time incomplete, and it was not until two or three years later that he entered regularly into the practice.

Dr. Boyer was born at Reading, Pa., January 23d, 1814. He belongs to one of the old Pennsylvania families and traces his ancestry back to the Huguenots. His father was John K. Boyer, a former merchant and man of affairs in the Keystone State, who became largely interested in the construction of public works of various kinds, and died while superintending the building of a portion of the Illinois canal.

Valentine A. Boyer received his rudimentary education in one of the private schools of Reading, and then entered Reading Academy. After

spending some time at this school, he went to the Danville Academy and completed his literary education at Milton Academy, where he was a classmate of Andrew Curtin, the war governor of Pennsylvania.

When he was eighteen years old, he began the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. William H. McGill, of Danville, and attended one course of lectures as a student of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Soon after he had completed his first term in the medical college, his father was attracted to Illinois by the prospect of obtaining contracts for work on the canal, and they came together to Chicago.

The young medical student was commonly known among the pioneers as a doctor, although at that time he did nothing more in the way of practicing medicine, than to prescribe occasionally for some of the men employed on building and other contracts, by his father.

The first year of his stay in Chicago, was mainly devoted to assisting his father in furnishing supplies of building materials for those who, although they did not know it at the time, were laying the foundation of a great city, and he still has a vivid recollection of having been chief engineer of one of the ox-teams, which delivered on the building site, the material for the first church erected in the city.

In the winter of 1834, he returned to Reading, Pa., and resumed his medi-

cal studies, in the office of Dr. Isaac Easter. The same year he again attended a course of lectures given at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1836 at the end of a three years' course of medical study. He then came at once to Chicago and entered regularly upon the practice of medicine.

After a little time he became interested with his father and others, in canal contracts, and for several years much of his time was taken up looking after interests other than professional ones. Then he became one of the first druggists of Chicago, and carried on this business in connection with his practice, until patients began to be more numerous than they were in the early history of the city, when he sold out his drug store and devoted himself exclusively to the practice of medicine until 1880, since which time he has been living in comfortable retirement.

In the early history of the city he took an active interest in public affairs, and was prominently identified with the organization of various churches and other societies, which are now looked upon as the most venerable institutions of the city.

He has been a Royal Arch Mason since 1844, and was one of the charter members of Germania Lodge of Chicago. He was also one of the charter members of Robert Blum Lodge of Odd Fellows, and a member of the first board of trustees of the First German Lutheran Church.

He was one of the early justices of

the peace of Chicago, and served in that capacity from 1844 to 1852. During Governor Ford's administration, he was an assistant surgeon of the State militia, being connected with the City Guards of the Sixtieth Regiment.

Although never a politician, in the modern sense of the term, he always took rather more interest in politics than the average member of the medical profession, and was made Deputy Collector and first Surveyor of the Port at Chicago, during the administration of President Pierce. This appointment he received through the influence of the late Hon. John Wentworth, and the first knowledge he had of his having been considered in that connection, was obtained when Mr. Wentworth met him on the street, and handed him the notice of his appointment.

His official duties at that time, or rather while filling that position, were not exacting enough to interfere with his professional labors, and now and then, when he chances to be in a reminiscent mood, Dr. Boyer relates some amusing incidents of his experience as a government agent. He avers that in those days, the Collector of the Port was in the habit of carrying most of the records of the office in his hat, and that about the only contraband goods which fell into his hands during his administration, was a couple of barrels of whiskey, smuggled into the city from Canada.

When Dr. Boyer came to Chicago

as a young man, he brought with him, what was perhaps the finest medical library in the city at that time, and one which he took great pride in adding to, up the time that the accumulations of more than thirty years of his professional life, were swept away by the fire of 1871. His losses at that time were very serious,

and his reverses left him but a moderate competency, out of what would otherwise have materialized into a handsome fortune.

He was married in 1847 to Mary Catharine Specht, of Chicago, a lady of German parentage, who has lived to be the companion of his old age.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE STANDISH MONUMENT ASSOCIATION held a meeting at Boston some weeks ago, to elect officers and review the progress of the work. Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain was chosen president; Dr. Myles Standish, clerk; Stephen M. Allen, corresponding secretary, and as vice-presidents, the Governors of the several New England States and Robert C. Winthrop, Oliver Ames, Charles Francis Adams, John D. Long of Massachusetts; William P. Frye of Maine; William E. Chandler of New Hampshire; George F. Edmunds of Vermont, and Henry Howard of Rhode Island. The cost of the whole monument will be \$40,000 and an expenditure of \$18,000 will be needed to complete it. It was recommended that four bronze statues of Standish's principal associates be placed upon the four buttresses of the monument, and the area of the basement story be paneled so as to admit historical and military tablets. It was stated that the first object discerned by mariners sometimes in entering Massachusetts Bay in a fog was the top of the monument, and that it could be seen on a clear day twenty miles out at sea, and was now used for the coast survey as a sighting point.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* publishes a letter from Horatio N. Rust of South Pasadena, Cal., in which he says: "A few years ago Mr. Henry Thompson, whose wife is Ruth,

a daughter of Capt. John Brown of Ossawatimie, accompanied by Jason and Owen Brown, sons of Capt. Brown, came to Pasadena to make their homes. Owen Brown died, and we buried him, at his request, on top of a little spur of the Sierra Madre Mountains, near where he had lived. Henry Thompson and wife, with one daughter, live near my own home in South Pasadena. Thompson was active with Capt. Brown in Kansas, and has always been an industrious, worthy man, but the weight of more than sixty years of toil is upon him. He has not been able to work regularly during the past year, and now the increased illness of his wife, for many years feeble, requires his almost constant care. When Thompson settled here he bought a small house and about fifteen acres of land. This is mortgaged, and I can see no possible way for him ever to pay it. Having known Capt. Brown and family since 1856, I believe it to be my duty thus to present their case. I knew they would not consent had I proposed to do this, but I believe there are those who think that freedom is worth all it costs who will be glad to contribute to lift this mortgage and raise a small fund which shall provide for this daughter of the old hero."

THE following from a recent issue of the *New York Times*, under date of New Haven,

shows that the harvest of interesting Indian relics in New England still goes on: Discoveries of Indian relics in abundance in all parts of this State, save in the extreme north-east; within the last twelve months have been more numerous than ever before, and of great importance to historians and antiquarians interested in the State. The latest explorations were made in the royal cemetery of the Pequots, in Indiantown, between Ledyard and Stonington, in New London County, where on the Pequot reservation are the royal sepulchres of the tribe. In past years, many old graves have been torn open and rifled of bone lanceheads, shell jewelry, and the like. But the heavy and almost incessant rains of this winter have washed out quantities of long and sharp arrow-heads of a peculiar white stone not found in Connecticut and of roughly-made little receptacles of crushed oyster shells and clay, mixed and baked. In these cups, it is said, were deposited offerings of food for the dead. Where these cups came from is a mystery, as it is not known that the Pequots ever practiced the art of pottery. A cup of this description was found on the banks of the Thames river, near Mohegan, some years ago, together with a large quantity of wampum. Near by was exhumed the skeleton of a large-framed man. It was believed that the vessel was stolen from some of the tribes of southern Indians. Dr. T. J. Wolf, of New York, has discovered the site of an Indian village and burying ground in Winsted, Litchfield County. Many fine instruments of warfare and industry have been unearthed by him, some of which are so finely polished as to believe that they are paleoliths—that they were done by the mound builders, who antedated the Indians in this part of the country. Fifty-eight arrow points, eighteen lance, and spear-heads, and twenty other finished articles have been taken out. Fragments of clay vases or cups were found. The stones were of beautiful shape and color, and came from out of the State. At Seaside Park, in Bridgeport, workmen employed

about the new residence of P. T. Barnum, in excavating, have found Indian pipes, heads, arrows, tomahawks, drills, pestles and knives in plenty. In Stratford, curious pieces of pottery bearing rude ornamentations are taken from numerous graves of dead savages. The Indian settlement was close to the Sound, and in some places the clam and oyster shell deposits about it are two feet deep, indicating a long occupation of the place by the Indians. Southport, Fairfield, and Sandy Hook have furnished many relics within the year. Charles Gray of Southport has found several Indian pipes, an Indian dinner pot, and a samp mill—mortar and pestle. The hair found on the heads of some of the skeletons remains long, black, and glossy. The finding of stones that are not known in the State is accounted for by the fact that oftentimes the finer work of the earlier Indians or mound builders was appropriated by their ruder successors, and in this way was distributed to districts which the aboriginal artisans never visited.

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MR. WILLIAM BRISTOL SHAW, a historical student of the Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed to the office of General Librarian for the State of New York, with headquarters at Utica. Mr. Shaw is a native of Antigo, Wis., and was graduated in 1885 at Oberlin College, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He studied at Johns Hopkins for three years, and was to have taken his Doctor's degree the coming Spring.

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THE annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society, held at Topeka, on January 21st, gave sufficient evidence that this young and vigorous organization is doing a grand work in the field of historical investigation and preservation. In the absence of the president, Hon. Wm. A. Phillips, of Salina, vice-president Cyrus K. Holliday, called the meeting to order. Secretary F. G. Adams then read the report of the board of directors, which was approved and ordered



read at the annual meeting in the evening. On motion of Mr. Greene a nominating committee was appointed by the president to select members of the board of directors, president, vice-presidents, and executive committee to be selected by the society. The president appointed A. R. Greene, T. D. Thacher, J. S. Emery, E. T. Carr and J. B. Murdock as such committee, and their report was approved. Colonel A. S. Johnson was requested by the board to prepare a paper on the Shawnee Mission and such matters as pertain to its history for the next meeting of the board. Colonel Thomas Ewing was requested to prepare a paper on "The History of the Department of the Border" for the next annual meeting. Mr. Russell not being present his paper was continued until next year. At the suggestion of Mr. Ed. Russell, Hon. P. G. Lowe moved that the secretary be requested to open up correspondence with various persons who might be interested in the matter of county historical societies, and see what could be done to make them auxiliary to the state.

THE evening session of the society was really the beginning of the annual meeting, and in the absence of the president, Hon. C. K. Holliday, vice-president, called the meeting to order, and Secretary F. G. Adams read the report of the board of directors, which was adopted, and the report ordered spread upon the records. We make an occasional extract from that extended and interesting document: Bound volumes added to the library, 1,269; unbound volumes and pamphlets, 2,248; volumes of newspapers and periodicals, 1,053; single newspapers and newspaper cuttings containing special historical matter, 5,707; maps, atlases, etc., 53; manuscripts, 219; pictures and other works of art, 367; scrip, currency and coin, 8; war and other relics, 224; miscellaneous contributions, 99. From this statement it will be seen that the library additions proper of books, pamphlets, and newspaper files during the year number 4,570 volumes. Of

these 3,375 have been procured by gift and exchanges and 195 by purchase. The total of the library at the present time is as follows, namely: 11,240 bound volumes, 32,601 unbound volumes and pamphlets, 9,034 newspaper files and volumes of periodicals; in all 52,875 volumes.

THE library accessions during the past year have somewhat exceeded in number the average of former years. They have been of the same general character. The purchases have been chiefly confined to works more or less directly pertaining to Kansas. Gifts and exchanges have been more miscellaneous. As formerly, they have been the documentary publications of the scientific, social and economic departments of other States and the United States government, and of the publications of the voluntary scientific, educational charitable and other societies of this and of foreign countries. These go to enrich our library in those departments which so much engage the attention at the present time of students, thinkers and writers seeking full and exact information as to the social and economic problems of the day. Our library is constantly consulted by students and writers, not merely of the locality of Topeka, but from all parts of the State. The additions to the number of volumes of our newspapers and periodicals exceed that of any year except one since the organization of this society. This year's experience has brought additional proof of the great value of this department of our library. We have now 9,034 volumes of this class. Of these 6,613 volumes are files of Kansas papers. These represent every county and considerable town in the State. They contain the social, political and economic history of every county and locality. In very large part they are the only files of such papers that have been preserved and, therefore, are the only records in existence of a large portion of the local information which they contain. These files are consulted by people of all classes; by teachers, students, and local his-



torians and writers; for information as to the early settlements, the organization of societies, churches and schools, for the proceedings of political conventions and all public gatherings, for the records of public men, and for official and legal notices. In these days historical writers seek for original information as to the early beginnings and the every day progress of the social life of the people. And they have come to learn that it is in the columns of the daily and weekly newspaper that this information has been most fully recorded, and that nowhere else is exact data to be found. Teachers and students in our educational institutions are now learning that the study of the history and development of their own State and locality is worthy of their attention, and our files are frequently being consulted by attendants upon schools and colleges in all parts of the State. No small part of the correspondence of the secretary is employed in giving information sought by students, teachers and other inquirers for such local information. It is a matter of congratulation and pride that in its number of volumes of newspapers, constituting as they do the most important class of local historical materials, our library far exceeds, in its own domain, any other library in any other State or country.

THE last legislature increased the appropriation for the society in the item of clerk-hire with a view to cataloguing our library. This work has been well begun and a first volume of the catalogue will be issued by the end of the present fiscal year. The finances of the society for the year ending November 19th, 1889, including the treasurer's account of receipts and expenditures, and the expenditures from the appropriations made by the legislature, of which detailed statements are given in accompanying papers, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
November 21, 1888. Balance of appropriations to June 30, 1889.....	\$2,596 75
Balance in the hands of the treasurer of society, fees.....	32 00
July 1, 1889. Appropriations to June 30, 1890.....	5,500 00
Receipts from membership fees....	51 00
Total.....	\$8,179 75

## EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and clerk hire..	\$3,413 30
Purchase of books.....	641 80
Postage, freight and contingent.....	417 74
	<u>\$4,472 84</u>
Balance on hand.....	\$3,706 91

MR. A. GREEN moved the following board of directors for the year ending January 17th, 1893, and moved its adoption: J. B. Abbott, De Soto; N. A. Adams, Manhattan; Geo. T. Anthony, Ottawa; F. W. Blackmar, Lawrence; Jas. H. Canfield, Lawrence; Richard Cordley, Lawrence; J. H. Downing, Hays City; R. G. Elliott, Lawrence; Henry Elliston, Atchison; Geo. L. Fairchild, Manhattan; Geo. D. Hale, Topeka; Wm. A. Higgins, Topeka; E. W. Hoch, Marion; Edgar W. Howe, Atchison; J. W. Hudson, Topeka; A. S. Johnson, Topeka; H. B. Kelley, McPherson; L. B. Kellogg, Emporia; C. H. Kimball, Parsons; J. A. Lippincott, Topeka; Tim. McCarty, Larned; T. A. McNeal, Medicine Lodge; Peter McVicar, Topeka; Sol. Miller, Troy; M. M. Murdock, Wichita; T. B. Murdock, El Dorado; Noble Prentiss, Newton; Wm. M. Rice, Fort Scott; Chas. F. Scott, Iola; A. W. Smith, McPherson; A. R. Taylor, Emporia; W. A. Quayle, Baldwin City, D. A. Valentine, Clay Centre. The secretary, by motion, was directed to cast the ballot of the society for the election of the board of directors. Hon. T. A. Thacher, owing to the sickness of the president, Hon. Wm. A. Phillips, read that gentleman's address, entitled "Lights and Shadows of Kansas History." This paper will appear in full in the May issue of this magazine. Hon. A. B. Green then read Hon. B. F. Simpson's eulogium on ex-Governor John A. Martin.

THE following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, C. K. Holliday, of Topeka; vice-presidents. James S. Emery, of Lawrence, and Governor L. U. Humphrey, of Independence. The secretary and treasurer held over. The following persons were elected active members of the

society: James H. Canfield, State University, Lawrence; Frank W. Blackmar, State University, Lawrence; Fred. O. Popenoe, Topeka; P. B. Shepard, Anthony; H. K. Sharpe, Atwood; J. S. Barnes, Phillipsburg; D. H. Robinson, State University; Albert Phillips, Effingham; Rev. Geo. T. Pairchild, E. A. Popenoe and L. D. Graham, Agricultural College, Manhattan; A. R. Taylor, State Normal, Emporia; Rev. J. A. Lippincott, Topeka; S. B. Bradford, Topeka; Dr. Peter McVicar, W. A. Quayle, Baldwin University; Luther Ceverly, Emporia. The following corresponding members were then elected: D. H. Kelton, Quincy, Mich.; Luke W. Broadhead, Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Honorary member—Simon B. Buckner, Governor of Kentucky.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Oneida Historical Society was held at the Society Rooms at Utica, on the evening of January 27th. Hon. C. W. Hutchinson, the first vice-president, presided. The attendance was good, a number of ladies being present. After the reading of the minutes of the annual meeting, Dr. M. M. Baggs, the librarian, read a list of donations to the collections of the society. The usual vote of thanks was passed. The following standing committees for 1890, appointed by the president, were announced: Finance, Hon. Charles W. Hutchinson, ex-officio, John A. Goodall, George D. Dimon, Charles S. Symonds; library, Robert S. Williams, George C. Sawyer, Julius T. A. Doolittle; donations, N. E. Kernan, Hudson Bidwell, Israel J. Gray; property, Andrew McMillan, John L. Earll, Hon. Samuel S. Lowery; addresses, Rev. Dana W. Bigelow, Rev. M. E. Dunham, N. Curtiss White; publications, Alexander Seward, Benjamin F. Lewis, Edward Cantwell; geological and national history cabinet, Rev. A. P. Brigham, Dr. Smith Baker, Egbert Baggs; biography and historical material, Dr. M. M. Baggs, E. Prentiss Bailey, John C. Schrieber; statistics, Thomas W. Spencer, Hon. A. T. Goodwin, Dr. G. Alder

Blumer; membership, General Charles W. Darling, Rev. Daniel Ballou, Donald G. McIntyre; Oriskany, Fort Schuyler and Whites-town monuments, Hon. John F. Seymour, Hon. Alexander Seward, Hon. C. W. Hutchinson, Hon. William M. White, W. D. Walcott; early Utica publications, Hon. Alexander Seward, Robert S. Williams, Dr. M. M. Baggs, Rees G. Williams, Charles H. Sayre.

HENRY HURLBURT, of the committee on membership, reported in favor of the election of George W. Adams and Thomas E. Kinney as members of the society. Adopted. Mr. Hurlburt also reported that since January, 1889, seventy-nine resident members and nine life members had been added to the society. The total membership of the society is 457. Rev. G. A. Bierdeman and C. M. Huntington were recommended for resident members, and Hon. C. W. Hutchinson for a life member. Referred. A report of the membership committee in regard to changing the constitution so that article 3, which relates to the election of members, might be temporarily suspended, denying the wisdom of the measure for several reasons, was presented and ordered placed on file. Action on the matter was deferred. J. H. Kennedy, of New York, then delivered an address upon "The Three Witnesses of the Book of Mormon" (published in full in the March issue of this magazine). At its conclusion Dr. Baggs moved a vote of thanks. He also remarked that it was a notable fact that two religions—Mormonism and Spiritualism—had taken their rise from the little town of Palmyra. The vote of thanks was passed unanimously. Rev. D. W. Bigelow moved that a committee of five be appointed with power in regard to holding an exhibition of the paintings and curios owned by the society. Hon. Mr. Hutchinson thought that such an exhibition would be very successful if the people of the city were also asked to contribute to the exhibition. The motion was carried and the committee was constituted as follows: Hon. C. W. Hutchinson, Rev.

D. W. Bigelow, Dr. M. M. Bagg, Henry Hurlburt and N. Curtiss White.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the Chicago Historical Society was held on Tuesday evening, January 21st. The report of the secretary and librarian was read as follows: The accessions to our library have been unusually large since our annual meeting. 156 volumes and 4 pamphlets have been purchased from the Pond Fund, and 80 volumes of newspapers and magazines have been bound from the Philo-Carpenter Fund. The additions by purchases have been very valuable, including travels, some rare historical works relating to America and the late civil war, and several volumes of genealogical researches. 63 volumes and 133 pamphlets have been donated to the society. Besides those from regular correspondents, contributions have been received from the following friends of the society: Dr. Samuel A. Green, Prof. Chas. E. Felton, Gen. J. C. Smith, Henry W. Farnham, Mrs. Caroline B. Buel; Henry M. Ross, Hon. C. B. Farwell, Col. R. T. Durrett, George F. White, Rev. Caleb D. Bradlee, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Lambert Tree, W. S. Pope, Julius Rosenthal, Hon. L. B. Crooker, T. W. Woodnut, Hon. R. M. Benjamin and Edward G. Mason. The applications of the following persons to become members of the society were favorably reported upon by the Executive Committee, through S. H. Kerfoot, and they were duly elected, namely: Resident members—Franklin H. Head, J. Nevins Hyde, M.D., John Mason Loomis, Perry H. Smith, jr. Corresponding members—Oscar W. Collet, St. Louis, Mo.; E. F. Leonard, Springfield, Ill. The secretary, Hon. John Moses, then, as had been announced, addressed the society, his theme being "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln." At the close Hon. Henry B. Mason moved a vote of thanks to the speaker for the "life-like portrayal of Lincoln's character, brought out with great distinctness in the combination of historical and biographical pictures pre-

sented." The motion was unanimously adopted.

THE annual meeting of the Webster Historical Society, for choice of officers and for other business, was held at Boston on January 18th, at the office of the company, 74 Equitable building. The president stated that much progress had been made the last year in interesting colleges and public schools in taking up the study of "political science" at least one day in the year. The inauguration of the subject was made at the Webster school, Cambridge, on the 17th inst., with most interesting exercises, opened by raising a flag, singing the "Star Spangled Banner," recitations of the many points of interest in Webster's life by the classes and speaking by ex-Mayor Fox, members of the city government, school committee, teachers, soldiers of the war, etc. It is expected that other schools will follow the example of the Webster school. The old board of officers was re-elected as follows: President, Hon. Stephen M. Allen; vice-presidents, Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, Massachusetts; Hon. George F. Edmunds, Vermont; Hon. Henry Howard, Rhode Island; Hon. George W. Nesmith, New Hampshire; Hon. James G. Blaine, Maine; Hon. William Evarts, New York; Hon. J. Henry Stickney, Maryland; Hon. D. W. Manchester, Ohio; Hon. Lucius Hubbard, Minnesota; Hon. J. C. Welling, District of Columbia; Hon. George C. Ludlow, New Jersey; Gen. William T. Sherman, Missouri; Dr. Edward W. Jenks, Michigan; Capt. Clinton B. Sears, Minnesota; Hon. Joseph B. Young, Iowa; Hon. Horace Noyes, West Virginia; Hon. James B. Campbell, Pennsylvania; Hon. William H. Baker, New Mexico; Rev. Charles M. Blake, California. Executive Committee—Hon. Stephen M. Allen, Hon. Mellen Chamberlain, Hon. John D. Long, Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, Thomas H. Cummings; finance committee, Russell Bradford, Francis M. Boutwell, Nathaniel W. Ladd, Rev. Julius H. Ward, George H. Forristall, Hiram P. Tallmadge; historiogra-

phers, Rev. William C. Winslow, Thomas H. Cummings; treasurer, Hon. Stephen M. Allen; recording clerk and corresponding secretary, Thomas H. Cummings.

In a personal note to Col. Teetor, associate editor of the *MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY*, Hon. Murat Halstead, editor of the *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*, called attention to a misprint in his speech, as published in the issue for February,—an error for which we sincerely apologize, with the hope that, by the very extent of its "awfulness" it will carry to the reader its own correction. Mr. Halstead says: "There is one typographical error, or reportorial error, which is a shade awful, and I was wondering whether it might

not be corrected in a foot note some time. I sent a revision of my remarks to the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, but perhaps not in time to have the correction made. I was speaking of the fact that the territory of the State of Colorado came into the Union under or was acquired by two Democratic Presidents, Jefferson and Polk, Jefferson making the Louisiana purchase, Polk being President at the time of the Mexican war, at the close of which we acquired the territory under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This typographical error that I complain of is that the name of Polk is given as Pope, which is the more grievous as it is put as Jefferson and Pope."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### BANKING AND FINANCIERING AT KIRTLAND.

*To the Editor of the MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY:*

I send you the following letter written by Cyrus Smalling, of Kirtland, touching the Prophet Jo. Smith's financial transactions; said letter is to be found in an old book, entitled, "Gleanings By the Way," on page 331, in answer to an inquiry from a Mr. Lee, of Frankford, Pa.:

KIRTLAND, O., March 10, A. D., 1841.

*Dear Sir:*—By request, and the duty I owe to my fellow-man, I consent to answer your letter, and your request as to Joseph Smith, jr., and the Safety Society Bank of the Latter-Day Saints, as they call themselves at the present, or Mormons. The followers of Smith believe him to be a prophet, and he had a revelation that the church must move to Ohio, which they did, selling their possessions and helping each other as a band of brothers, and they settled in this place. The Smith family were then all poor, and the most of the church. I

visited them in 1833; they were then building a temple to the Most High God, who, Smith said, would appear and make his will known to his servants, and endow them with power in their last days that they might go and preach his gospel to all nations, kindred, tongues, and people. For this purpose they wrought almost night and day, and scoured the branches in the East for money to enable them to build. The people consecrated freely, as they supposed, for that purpose, for they supposed they were to be one in the church of Christ, for so Smith had told them by his revelations, and that they must consecrate all for the poor in Zion. Thus many did, until they finished the Temple, and in the meantime the building committee built each of them a house, Sidney Rigdon and Joseph Smith, jr. By this time the leaders of the Church, Smith, Rigdon, Carter and Cahoon,—I may say, all the heads of the church—got lifted up in pride, and they imagined that God was about to



make them rich, and that they were to suck the milk of the Gentiles, as they call those who do not belong to the Church, or do not go hand in hand with them. From this you can see they have a great desire for riches, and to obtain them without earning them. About this time they said that God, had told them, Sidney and Joseph, that they had suffered enough, and that they should be rich; and they informed me that God told them to buy goods, and so they did, to some thirty thousand dollars, on a credit of six months, at Cleveland and Buffalo. In the spring of 1836 this firm was, I believe, Smith, Rigdon & Co. It included the heads of the church. In the fall, they formed other companies of their brethren and sent to New York as agents for them, Hyrum Smith and O. Cowdery, and they purchased some sixty or seventy thousand dollars worth, all for the church, and most of them not worth a penny, and no financiers. At this time the first debt became due, and not anything to pay it with, for they had sold to their poor brethren who were strutting about the streets in the finest broadcloth and imagining themselves rich, but could pay nothing; and poverty is the mother of invention. They then fixed upon a plan to pay the debt. It was to have a bank of their own, as none of the then existing banks would loan to them what they wanted, and the most refused them entirely. They sent to Philadelphia, and got the plates made for their Safety Society Bank, and got a large quantity of bills ready for filling and signing; and in the meantime Smith and others collected what specie they could, which amounted to some six thousand dollars. The paper came about the first of January, 1837, and they immediately began to issue their paper and to no small amount; but their creditors refused to take it. Then Smith invented another plan, that was, to exchange their notes for other notes that would pay their debts, and for that purpose he sent the Elders out with it to exchange, and not only the Elders, but gave large quan-

ties to others, giving them one-half to exchange it, as I am informed by those who peddled for him. Thus Smith was instrumental in sending the worthless stuff abroad, and it soon came in again. There was nothing to redeem it with, as Smith had used the greater part of their precious metals. The inhabitants holding their bills came to inquire into the Safety Society precious metals; the way that Smith contrived to deceive them was this: He had some one or two hundred boxes made, and gathered all the lead and shot that the village had or that part of it that he controlled, and filled the boxes with lead, shot, etc., and marked them one thousand dollars each. Then, when they proceeded to the vault he had one box on a table partly filled for them to see, and when they proceeded to the vault Smith told them the church had two hundred thousand dollars in specie, and he opened one box and they saw that it was silver, and they hefted a number and Smith told them that they contained specie. They were seemingly satisfied, and went away for a few days, until the Elders were sent off in every direction to pass their paper off. Among the Elders were Brigham Young—who went east, with forty thousand dollars; John F. Boynton, with some twenty thousand dollars; Luke Johnson, south and east, with an unknown quantity. I suppose if the money you have was taken of those it was to Smith's and their profit; and thus they continued to pass and sell the worthless stuff until they sold it at twelve and a half cents on the dollar, and so eager to put it off at that, that they could not attend meetings on the Sabbath—but they signed enough at that price to buy one section of land in the State of Illinois. There was some signed with S. Rigdon, cashier, and J. Smith, jr., president, for the purpose, as it was then said, that if they should be called upon when they could not well redeem, that they would call them counterfeit, but they had no occasion to call any counterfeit, for they never redeemed but a very few thousand dollars, and there



must be now a great many thousands of these bills out. There was some which others signed *pro tem.*, that were genuine, too; the name of F. G. Williams, N. K. Whitney, and one Kingsbury, all those are genuine. The church have not now, nor never had, any common stock; all that has been consecrated Smith and the heads of the church have got, and what they get now they keep. [Here follows an extended quotation from the revelations as to tithes.] They left here in a great hurry, as there were many debts against them, for the principal fact that all Smith had was borrowed, as also the heads of the church in general, and they had to keep the poor brethren lugging their boxes of silk and fine clothes from place to place so that they should not

be taken to pay their just debts, and mostly borrowed money, until they succeeded in getting them off in the night. They were pursued, but to no effect; they had a train too numerous; so the people could not get their pay, and thus they have brought destruction and misery on a great many respectable families, that are reduced to distress, while they live in splendor and all kinds of extravagance. These statements are well known here, and I presume will not be contradicted there, unless by some fanatic who has no knowledge of things as they do exist, or those deeply interested in the frauds of the Saint themselves.

I am yours, etc.,

CYRUS SMALLING,

Of Kirtland, O.

#### AMONG THE BOOKS.

"THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT SYSTEM, AS EMBODIED IN THE LEGISLATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES: WITH AN HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION AND AN APPENDIX OF DECISIONS SINCE 1866, IN GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, CANADA, AND AUSTRALIA." By John H. Wigmore. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Published by the Boston Book Company, Boston.

The wide-spread interest at present excited in all quarters of America by the question of ballot reform, and especially that form known as the "Australian System," has caused a general demand for such information as this work supplies. In addition to a very full and extended discussion of the whole matter, we have, in this new edition, an account of the movement in America, brought up to date; comprising a detailed account of the movement in almost every State and Territory, since January, 1889; a summary of the legislation of 1889; an appendix containing a collection of decisions since 1856, interpreting the Ballot Acts of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, and Australia; and other appendices containing

estimates of speed of voting and expense under the Australian System, suggestions as to Ballot Leagues, an account of the Rhines Voting Machine, etc. The whole question, therefore, up to the beginning of the present year, is here presented. It is a question upon which every American citizen should be informed, and all the knowledge, whether general or special, that any one will need may be found in this book.

"THE LAW OF HUSBAND AND WIFE. COMPILED FOR POPULAR USE." By Lelia Josephine Robinson, LL.B., member of the Boston Bar, author of "Law Made Easy," "Women Jurors in Washington Territory," etc. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Many a question, asked almost daily in every township in the Union, is here answered. All the statutes of all the States, bearing upon the rights of husbands and wives in their relation to each other and to property, shorn of verbiage and reduced to the simplest forms of speech, are here given; and the earnest questioner can learn here in a few words, all that can be gleaned from

the law books of all the States, upon the legal status of the wife, the claims of the widow and widower on property; and on divorce. A separate paragraph is given to each State, preceded by a general discussion of the points involved. The work is one that provides an immense amount of information in a little space, and if generally studied would prevent many serious mistakes and severe losses.

"THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE STEAM-ENGINE: AN HISTORICAL SKETCH." By Robert H. Thurston. Published by John Wiley & Sons, New York.

This sketch of the development of the philosophy of the modern steam-engine, and of the heat engines embodying the same principles, was prepared in 1884, and presented before the British Association for Advancement of Science, in that year. It was so well received, and so thoroughly covered the ground, that with some modifications and additions, it has now been given to the public in permanent form. Mr. Thurston is a clear writer, and has treated a technical subject in a manner to bring it within the understanding of all.

"OUR ASIATIC COUSINS." By Mrs. A. H. Leonowens. Illustrated. Published by D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

The wide territory covered in Mrs. Leonowens' latest contribution to Oriental literature, furnishes material for a work of striking interest, and offers an unusual opportunity for those powers of description with which the writer is so well endowed. As has been well said of it: "The book has to do with the past. It is a history of national origins; of the deeds of heroic men and women, of wars, revolutions, explorations, emigrations, transformations and reformations; of the growth of language, commerce, industries, the arts, literature and sciences (where these last have existed at all). Even more emphatically it has to do with the present. It is a series of vivid instantaneous photographs of contemporary Asiatic Life, every-day sights in their appropriate setting of city and coun-

try costume and scenery—children at play out-doors and in-doors, families at meals, scholars at school, and whole communities at work, worship and engaged in national and religious fetes and festivals. It is a book of salient points, all that the general reader cares or needs to know. It is history, travel, biography, social criticism, fused by a charming personality and spiced with anecdotes of the author herself. Its tone is admirable. The grotesque religious rites of paganism, often held up to unqualified ridicule by narrow-minded and ignorant writers are here treated with becoming reverence. It is appreciative, charitable and sympathetic."

"COAL AND THE COAL MINES." By Homer Greene. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York.

Mr. Greene writes from two standpoints, the practical and the historical. He first explains the composition and formation of this most necessary form of fuel; shows how the coal beds lie; how it was first discovered and introduced to use; and then covers the whole field of practical coal mining with a detail of explanation that shows an intimate personal acquaintance with the theme. A perusal of his work is better than a personal investigation of a mine, for one thus learns all that is desired, without discomfort; and the tale is so plainly and simply told that anyone can carry it all in his memory, and make his own variety of information it contains. A number of illustrations elucidate the text.

"FORT ANCIENT, THE GREAT PREHISTORIC EARTHWORK OF WARREN COUNTY, OHIO, COMPILED FROM A CAREFUL SURVEY; WITH AN ACCOUNT OF ITS MOUNDS AND GRAVES. A TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP, THIRTY-FIVE FULL-PAGE PHOTOTYPES, AND SURVEYING NOTES IN FULL." By Warren K. Moorehead, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. Published by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.

What Mr. Moorehead has written, has been from his own research, and not from that of others. His work was literally prepared in the field, and whatever scientists may say as

to his conclusions, they must unite in giving him the award for industry, and an enthusiasm that led him to the first facts so far as they might be obtained, and not along the line of investigations of others. Accompanied by a corps of competent explorers, he spent an entire summer in making an accurate survey and exploration of this wonderful work. The purpose he had in view may be best explained in his own words: "To set before the public, in as brief and exact manner as possible, the prominent features and the wonders of this ancient monument of human skill, and to insist upon its purchase and preservation by some historical or scientific association. If either of these ends should be accomplished, he will feel he has not labored in vain; how much more, if both should be. The honest endeavor has been to throw some little light upon the history of this place, the purpose for which it was erected, etc. The history of the structures which we find

throughout the Ohio Valley is as important and as interesting to our country as the Pyramids of Egypt."

Mr. Moorehead has generally confined himself to facts, telling what he did and saw, and leaving theories and speculations to others. He has done a great service by this work, and has laid the results open to all, in the publication of his history of that labor. The many illustrations enable a clear understanding of every explanation of the printed page.

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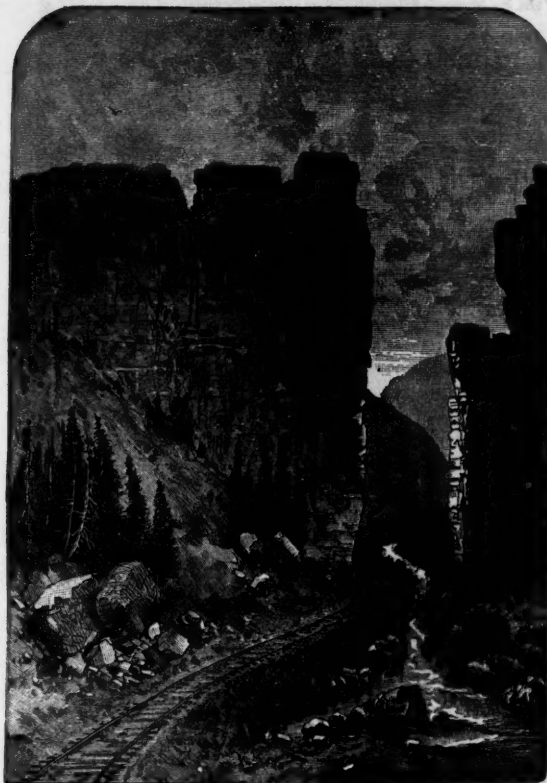


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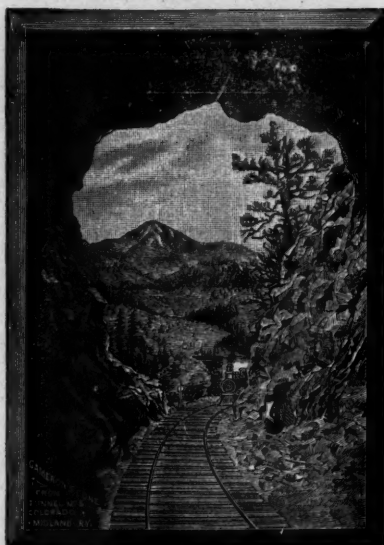




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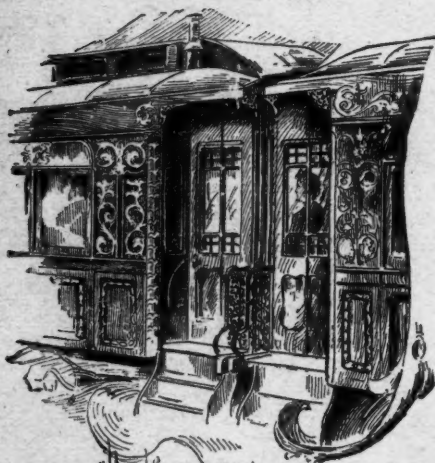
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